VOLUME VI.-NO. 15. WHOLE NUMBER, 249.

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Ministers who will procure five subscribers shall receive their own paper graits, so long as they shall send us annually giol in advance to be addressed, POST PAID, to WILLEAM S. DAMELL, No. 9 Committ. Borrow, to whom alone remittances must be made. Postmaters are allowed to forward money in payment of subscriptions, free of expense.

The Christian Reflector.

A Song of Zion.

or of Zion the perfection of beauty God hath shined."

Asart.

The come unto meant Zion, the city of the living God."

Pattern

Not now, as once, from Sinal's cloud,
Shines forth Jehovah's glance of flume,
When pealed his trump of thunders loud,
And myrinds trembled as he came;
But out of Zion's holy hill
He shineth with a milder light,
Soft as the morning beams that fill
The skies, and melt upon the sight!

Lo-error's shadows, wide and dark,
Where nature's blinded votaries trod,
Flee, as their eyes the glory mark,
Which beameth from that mount of God;
And mists of sorrow, dim and cold,
Grow warm with many a radiant hue,
And, upward o'er the sufferer rolled,
Make heaven look lovelier to his view!

O Zion, seat of God below!

Which countless angel bands defend, Where all the saints together flow, And earth and heaven begin to blend .-A beauty, passing fair, is there, Whose faultless charms have won our eye; Our sins, ourselves, we would resign,

For the Christian Reflector. A. B. Home Mission Society.

To the Secretaries of State Conventions and Gen-

pecially, they will be very valuable.

We are deficient of the following reports:

Maine Convention—the first 14.

New Hampshire, do., all previous to 1837 and that for 1835.

Vermont, do., 44 44 1336.

Massachusetts, do., 44 44 1236.

those bodies to MAKE AN EFFORT to collect versary at Albany, on the 25th of April, will private conveyance. The approaching anniafford an excellent opportunity to forward be turned to joy, and 'your joy no man them. In those cases where there are but one or two copies to supply, if a private opportunity cannot be found, they can be

While upon this subject, we desire to express our earnest wish that all the missionapress our carriest wish matter and the property bodies will invariably print their annual reports in pamphlet form. It is the only convenient form for preservation. The expense consolations to the soul; 'ye rejoice, inasis small, and generally more than repaid by those who read them. If it is an object for any to economise in that way, the cost of printing an edition on the types set up for the printing an edition on the types set up for the consolations to the soul; 'ye rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings, that when his glory shall be revealed ye may be glad also with exceeding joy.' Moses chose rather to suffer affliction with the peo-

this subject: that is, that those who write Annual Reports, and those who record the proceedings of an anniversary, and "make up" the pamphlet for the press, should bear in mind that they labor for posterity. If so, should not their productions assume so much The friends of peace through Chris-

Society's Reports, also, is requested. ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

ean Baptist Home mission Society will be held in the Pearl Street Baptist Church in Albany, on Tuesday, April 25th, 1843. The meeting for business will commence at 3 be interested in this measure. o'clock, P. M. The evening exercises con-

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

For the Christian Reflector.

Reward of the Righteous.

In looking forward by the eye of faith to the reward of the righteous, we have at the best but a very faint conception of its reality.

We are dependent for all we know on the We are dependent for all we know, on the word of inspiration; and to understand the with the spirit of Christianity and the with the spirit of Christianity and the apostles and prophets. Praying for those in-fluences on both ourselves and the reader, we proceed to give in connection the Scrip-ture view of this subject, that if possible and permanent peace." The fundamen-

none upon earth that I desire besides thee. Thou wilt show me the path of life. In thy presence is fulness of joy, at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.' 'This is my rest for ever; here will I dwell, for I have desired it. (Jer. 6: 16.) . Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. (Isa. 2: 5.) 'And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away, and everlasting joy

(Matt. 11: 28.) CHRIST says, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls.' (Heb. 4: 9.) 'There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. Let us labor to enter into that rest, lest a promise being left us of entering in, any of us through unbelief should fall short of it.'

The Spirit teaches us of that rest which awnits the righteons. (Rev. 14: 13.) 'And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labor, and their works do follow them.' (Heb. 10: 34.) 'Knowing, in yourselves, that ye have in heaven a better and an enduring substance, an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you And there shall be no sorrow, nor sighing, and all tears shall be wiped from all eyes. Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may of him in peace, without spot and blameless, In collecting a library for the Mission (2 Cor. 5:1.) 'For we know that if our earth-Rooms, the Executive Committee wish to ob- ly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, tain complete files of the Annual Reports of we have a building of God, an house not made all the missionary bodies of our denomination. with hands, eternal in the heavens. Those are indeed precious assurances to the Chr isare becoming more so every year, as they tian. Other passages from the epistles are

furnish a continuous history of missionary equally significant. 'He hath raised us up transactions in particular sections of the together, and made us sit together in heavencountry. In the course of time they will be ly places in Christ Jesus. To the intent that eagerly sought after, and to this Society, es- now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known, by the church, the manifold wisdom of God.' Heaven is also described as a kingdom. 'Then shall the King say unto them who are on his shall the King say unto them who are on his right hand, Come ye blessed of my Father, labeled bland, do, " 1836, 1839. Rhode bland, do, " 1836. Connecticut, N. W. York, do, " 1830, and that for 1837. the foundation of the world. It is your Father, labeled bland, do, " 1830, and that for 1837. the foundation of the world. It is your Father, we Jersey, do, " 1836, " 1836, " 1836. The foundation of the world. It is your Father, so good pleasure to give you the kingdom. right hand, Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. It is your Fa-We respectfully request the Secretaries of abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

After a few more days of toil, and sorrow not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. But my present joy is but a foretaste of the felicity of heaven, for there is fulness; and we shall be made capable of receiving it, who, believing, consolations to the soul; 'ye rejoice, inasweekly papers, would be a mere trifle. It is very desirable that the reports of any particular body should always be printed of one size.

We will repute a suggestion also upon We will venture a suggestion, also, upon as seeing him who is invisible. Chelsea, April 1, 1843.

of the historical form as that when other gen-erations arise in their places, the progress of dence ever since the origin of their cause, the body can be easily traced? The addition some twenty-eight years ago; but they of statistical tables will increase the value of the documents for future reference, and on this account will be more carefully pre- ject, and devise means inconcert for the furtherance of their common object, the per-There are two tables greatly needed in all manent peace of the world. Here has long There are two tables greatly needed in all those reports:—lst. A Missionary Table, showing the names of missionaries, their post office address, stations, labors and results; and 2d. An Association Table, showing the Association Table, showing the Association Sconnected with the body, the number of churches, ministers, members, and number baptized in each. The utility and importance of such tables would soon be disappropose of interchanging to the propose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the continue in session, probably, three or four days, for the purpose of interchanging the conditions to his pew dior in the tread of a heavy dragoon. A crash announces was rending his spirit. At the while bitter tears revealed how painfully day dragoon. A crash announces was rending his spirit. At the spew-door is closed. He has a cough of our terms of four tears revealed how painfully day dragoon. A crash announces was rending his spirit. At the spew-door is closed. He has a cough of a court day of a co importance of such tables would soon be discovered and appreciated. A complete file of the Northern Education measures as may give it a new and lastsociety's Reports, also, is requested. lately received from the London Commit-The Eleventh Anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society will be held in the Pearl Street Baptist Church in

The Committee in London send forth sisting chiefly of addresses, will commence at a very comprehensive invitation. Peace half-past 7 o'clock. pic, Literary and Scientific Associations, and towns or districts that may wish to be represented on that occasion, are requested to send delegates. It is a measure of common interest to the world:

declarations of this, we need the enlightening true interests of mankind;" and its sole influences of the same Spirit which inspired object will be "to deliberate upon the

Every reader must see the vast importance of the object sought by this Convention; and, well knowing how fruitless without the smiles of heaven must be the utmost zeal and wisdom of men, we would his favor not only this movement, but all efforts made in a spirit acceptable to himself, for the speedy prevalence of peace along with the gospel over the whole

We should be glad to be informed at the earliest convenience, of any delegates that may be appointed in this country; and, if persons interested in the object but unable to attend, should be disposed to prepare documents on any of the sub-jects to be brought before the Convention, and will forward them to our Depository,
13 Tremont Row, before the 1st of June, we will transmit them to London, and doubt not they will be favorably received. In behalf of the Exec. Comm. of the

Am. Peace Soc., GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. Boston, March 28, 1843.

N. B. Papers, both religious and secular, friendly to peace, are respectfully requested to insert the above.

Editorial Gleanings.

A Fragment

Soldom has my own soul been so deeply agitated as while perusing this sheet, bathed literally in a Christian brother's tears. I sought immediately the unhappy subject of its solicitude, and placed it in his hands. What more could be attempted? But it produced no essential things perhaps reach, with a salutary influence, the heart of some wanderer. One of the individuals referred to—a brother in the ministry—if his eye lights upon this page, will excuse the liberty I have taken, as my only motive is the hope of good to a class of persons mournfully numerous, especially in these 'new sections of our land. The other, I know not where or what he now may be; but if still living, and clothed at length in his right mind, he has found the feet of Jesus, he will not object that his sad his-Jesus, he will not object that his sad his-

tory be recorded as a warning to the un-wary, careless professor.

Entering my pulpit one Sabbath after-noon, I found, within the leaves of my hymn book, the following note:

"DEAR SIR,-Affliction and sorrow press heavily upon me, and I have resolved to seek relief at the feet of my Saviour, cently snatched from me a dear relation

Anxiously marking my congregation or will you hold him by your prayers and as it assembled, I observed a young man prolong his visit till you go to be with enter, somewhat late, with an air of great Christ?

N. Y. Obs. dejection. He was the Editor of one of our village newspapers. I had scarcely any acquaintance with him, for his

the writer of the anonymous note.

That evening I addressed him a line stating my conviction, and desiring him, if I was correct in it, to come to my house the following day. At the appointed hour he came. Our interview was deephour he came. Our interview was deephour the come to my house the following day. At the appointed hour he came. Our interview was deephour the church-door rings when he shuts it the marches to his pew with the tread duty, was entangled with vicious companionship, became dissipated, got into several drunken broils, and sunk with unusual speed into open and scandalous cured our interview.

nation to amend. But alas for blighted fortunately lost!

At our interview this young man had told me that he had a brother at —, a Presbyterian clergyman. When again he had fallen, I determined to write that

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

TERMS,

When sent to one individual, and payment received in advance:

Seven copies,

Single paper,

Seven copies,

Titteen copies,

Seven copies,

Titteen copies,

Seven copies,

Seven copies,

Seven copies,

All Communications who will procure five subscribers shall receive their own paper graits, so long as they shall send as each y shall send as the considered on the great object in whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee.

One who send to one individual, and payment received in advance for the same.

Single paper,

Single paper,

Single paper,

Supper,

Sup

"REV. DEAR SIR,-Yours of the - inst. was received a few hours since, and I now hasten to respond to it. Permit me in the first place to offer my sincerest thanks to you for communicating to me the mournful tidings of my brother's co-operation, at least for the prayers of such as pray for the peace of Jerusalem and the world, that God will crown with his favor not only this more controlled to the prayers of the peace of Jerusalem and the world, that God will crown with his favor not only this more controlled to the prayers of the peace of Jerusalem and the world, that God will crown with his favor not only this more controlled to the prayers of the Judge, then, of my surprise on the re-ceipt of your letter. He had been a member of my church, and I entertained

no fears respecting his stabilty.

I know not what to write, or how to write at all. Were it possible, would start forthwith in quest of this poor prodigal brother; but I cannot, as I am just dear sir, will you not try to rescue my poor brother from destruction? I know you will. Tell him of his dear mother, his sister, his father. Alas! this calamity will cause the deepest wo to them all. O sir, he was kind, affectiopate, and promised to be the pride as well as the comfort and prop of his poor mother. Prevail on him, if possible, at once and forever to desist. If any earthly motive will influence him, it will be his mother's

love, and his mother's need of him!
I know not what more to write. You sir, can easily anticipate all my anxious, O how greatly FALLEN! Christ wounded. —his cause reproached,—a dear brother ruined,—a soul lost! Hope blighted, prospects blasted,—expectation disapointed,—Great God, have mercy!!"

Seldom has my own soul been so deeply

The "Presbyterian" asks:-"In the numerous revivals, at present enjoyed, what hinders that they should be perpetuated? Ministers and Christians should not be satisfied with having a revival this year or that month, but should strive that the church should be always under their

Even so. Because winter follows harwhom I have so grievously insulted.
Death at farthest cannot be far, and I feel so unhappy that I know unless I find favor at the mercy-seat, I must soon lay my spirit down in hell. I would be glad to hear you preach a sermon, this afternoon, suited to my case. Death has revest in the natural world, must it be so in the spiritual world also? Is there any a revival, thinks that it will ever be the cently snatched from me a dear relation. By complying with this request, you may perhaps save a soul from hell; at any rate you will oblige A Repenting Prodigal.

P. S. I withhold my name for the present, but you shall know me ere long. I am a stranger in a strange land, far from friends and home."

a revival, thinks that it will ever be the same joyous season with his rejoicing soul. Alas for such hopes; how soon are they blighted, as the heart wanders from the Lord and fastens again on the world. Christian reader, will the revival in which your soul now takes delight, soon be over and gone? Will the Holy Spirit be grieved away by your weariness in duty. marking my congregation or will you hold him by your prayers and

Patience in the Pulpit.

character was exceedingly profligate, and his associates of the same stamp. My subject could hardly have been better They are a trial; for some of them live his case had I selected it pur- quite near the sanctuary, and it would posely for him; and before the services cost but a slight exertion to be prompt were over, I had no doubt but he was to the time. Bear with them. They will

ly affecting. He told me his history, while bitter tears revealed how painfully remorse was rending his spirit. At the activity, his health failed, and he jour-these matters, as that you might have a neyed westward. Reaching ou rvillage, sacred stillness in the place of prayer. neved westward. Reaching ou rvillage, sacred stillness in the place of prayer, the conducting of a weekly political press was offered him. Party enthusiasm was running high; he neglected religious by exercise in the virtue now recom-

impiety. In this state some business dif-ficulties, but especially the news of the haps they will awake soon enough to death of a beloved and pious sister, hear the conclusion of your discourse, aroused him to reflection. And thus awakened, he penned the note which pro- ing slumber. It is a moving thought, certainly, that you can look them up I thought when be left me that evening, during the week, and taking your sermon that I had never seen a case of more in your pocket, you can inquire if they genuine penitence, of stronger determi-

nation to amend. But alas for blighted hopes! In a few weeks the miserable man had again fallen, was again with a clsewhere will try your patience. But hardened countenance and hardened heart sitting in the seat of scorners, standing in the ways of the ungodly, aban-and disciplined at home; and how lovely doned apparently of God, to swift perdi-an affair it is for parents to suffer their children to be beyond their sight and in-

pended on the despatch with which he could leave the sanctuary behind him. Bear with him. It is indeed a pity he shoots out of the house of prayer with such unbecoming haste; but be comforted. Time cures many evils. He will not be able to flee the temple of the Lord in such swiftness, when increasing years have laid their burdens upon him. Think of that

of that.
6. If yours is a country congregation, be patient to such parishioners as feel it indispensable to bring their dogs with them to meeting. It shows kindness; for how lonely the poor fellows would be at home! Besides, a goodly group of dogs patrolling the porch—whining after their masters—chasing one another up and down the aisles, and anon up the pulpit stairs, making all the children giggle, and starting church-officers and others in pursuit—all this will help to keep the people awake, church-officers and others in pursuit—all this will help to keep the people awake, will show the sanctuary is a place not al-together destitute of excitement, and will give an excellent opportunity for PATIENCE IN THE PULPIT .- N. Y. Evangelist.

"You carry all to Heaven."

Such is the reply of the Universalist, when we show him the absurdity of his doctrine, that all will be saved. We deny the truth of the charge, and place it among his long long, catalogue of slanders. Its falsity appears on its face. No orthodox Christian believes that all will be saved—nor does any evangelical preacher teach such a doctrine. Still we must admit that we give quite too much occasion for the above retort. It much occasion for the above retort. It is hard for the pious to feel that their departed relatives are not saved-hence whatever the life may have been, as soon as the breath ceases, the inquiry arises, Is there not some ground for hope? In a moment, the vanity, the folly and the the circle of mourners conclude, that the one who was so kind to them loved his

God, and has been received into heaven. Much does the cause of Christ suffer from the injudicious and unfounded hopes which survivors entertain for the dead, which survivors entertain for the dead, who gave no evidence of a gracious state, while living. Especially does religion receive a deep wound, when a minister of the gospel publicly announces that his deceased child has gone to rest; announces that his the very computity in which that

away with the vanity of the world, and the pleasing prospects of living, and abused the calls, the mercies and patience of God, which gave him pain, self-condemnation, and remorse. He was constrained to say, "The world, the world has ruined me." He was brought to give up all his vain hopes and expectations from the world, and to feel the duty and importance of choosing the one thing needful. But whether he did ever heartily senguence the world, and choose God for ware grateful for pewter: but he ate a his hopes upon a sandy foundation."—
(Works, Vol. 3, page 458.)—Recorder.

Truths in a Nutshell.

was overcome by a miracle; but the age as if he had a peculiar right, and, inde

Life beyond the Grave.

we proceed to give in connection the Scriptor of the work and of promoting universal ture view of this subject, that if possible we may obtain a foretaste of those joys in reserve for them that love God.

Showing the work that each uniters in the close of work and of promoting universal brother the sad account of this prodigal's course. I did so. By return of post, I taken during the last singing. He butters to have possible to have form the close of work and of promoting universal brother the sad account of this prodigal's course. I did so. By return of post, I taken during the last singing. He butters to have form that love for the members will be directed extended to the cost appalling eloquence of the subject, that if possible to have form and interest in the close of work and to represent the close of work, and of promoting universal to the close of work and to receive a possible to have a possible to have form the close of work and of promoting universal to the close of work and of promoting universal to the close of work and of promoting universal to the close of work and of promoting universal to the close of work and of promoting universal to the close of work and to the cost possible to the close of work and the close of work and the close of work and the close of work are the close of work and the close of work are the close of work are

serving only the name of death; this is

Happiness in Death.

As one said to Philip J. Jenks just before he expired, 'How hard it is to die,' he replied, O no, no—easy dying, blessed dying, glorious dying. Looking up at the clock, he said, I have experienced

Edwards rose up after Calvin, and it were idle to speak in his praise, while many of us are so ambitious to be called by his name. The style of thinking among our divines is so far modeled after him, that his imperfections will suggest our own. And his failing was in too exclusive a regard to one parties of our sena moment, the vanity, the folly and the wickedness of the dead are forgotten, and the amiable qualities which were possessed, perhaps in a high degree, are transformed into Christian graces, and the circle of mourners conclude, that the life the great lessons of ministerial dignitive transformed into them loved his. lite the great lessons of ministerial dignity. His father, the venerable patriarch
of Windsor, was fond of appearing in the
full dress of a clergyman, wearing even
in his parochial visits, a black gown, and
sometimes his clerical band. President
Edwards himself visited the people of his
charge, and was inclined to withdraw
from promiseness intercurses. La his from promiscuous intercourse. In his singularly modest letter to the trustees of Nassau Hall, he says, "I have a consti-

of the gospel publicly announces that his deceased child has gone to rest; announces it in the very community in which that child lived and died—and where all the evidence in regard to the departed is unfavorable to the idea that his heart has been renewed.

If we believe that amiability is Christianity, that kind feelings and a disposition to treat others well constitute the whole of what God requires, so let us preach; but if we believe, that without holiness no one shall see the Lord, let us be consistent.

Dr. Emmons, having buried a son, 33 years of age, soon after his death, made the following allusion to him in a sermon—"He lived stupid, thoughtless and secure in sin, until he was brought to the very sight of death. He was carried away with the vanity of the world, and the pleasing prospects of living, and abused the calls, the mercies and patience of

renounce the world, and choose God for his supreme portion, cannot be known in this world. In his own view, he did become reconciled to God, and derived was indeed humble as a little child before peace and hope from his supposed recon-ciliation. But it is more than possible, not so much like a fellow-man, as like a peace and hope from his suppose than possible, ciliation. But it is more than possible, not so much like a fellow-man, as like a that, like others on a sick bed, he built vicegerent of the great Lawgiver. When an opponent rose up against him, he bore and pressed him down by the force of his amazing genius, and the still greater force of his honest and truth-loving tem-Truths in a Nutshell.

We hate some persons because we wich, is said to have contributed, in We hate some persons because we don't know them: and we will not know them because we hate them. The friendships that succeed to such connections are usually firm, for those qualities must be stirling, that would not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudice into things far more serious than our friendships. There are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined, and who will not examine, because they despise, because they have not examined, been let down from neaven to some and who will not examine, because they of the seven trumpets, after which seven despise. There is one single instance thunders uttered their voices. He record, where this kind of prejudice hearsed the threatenings of his Sovereign as if he had a peculiar right, and, indeed,

of miracles is past, while that of preju- he had to tell on whom they would fall. He stood in the pulpit with a head unmoved and with a still hand, and what he had written he had written. But his hearers looked up, and the tears stole Among all the fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded, for the illustration of the bright hope that is illustration of the bright hope that is that when Mr. Edwards was preaching at within us of a life beyond the tomb, there Enfield, "there was such a breathing of within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that destiny which divine revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long, dreary lapse and gray through the long, dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again with green in the spring sunshine, and every hue speaks of life. The birds that were himself so far, as to pull the preacher by mute sing again as tunefully as ever; the the coat, and to try to stay the torrent of flowers that were trampled down and faded, burst forth once more in freshness Mr. Edwards! is not God a merciful be-

The Chinese Empire.

The London Morning Chronicle says

"It is calculated that this empire contains at least half as much wealth and tains at least half as much wealth and industry as the remainder of the globe. The great body of the people are much wealthier, and more advanced in knowledge than the inhabitants of any other Asiatic country; and the advantages which their soil and climate give them in the production of valuable articles of export, and the effective demand which their wealth and taste for luxury create for the products of other countries are for the products of other countries, are such as to render them capable of becoming better customers than the same number of people in the far larger half of Europe and America."

George Borrow,

The author of "The Bible in Spain," nterests all, who read his work, in his own history and character. The follow-ing notice of him and the book referred to, we extract from the Christian Observer, chiefly for the sake of the information derived from the London Quarterly Re-

The book contains a thousand things which have no connection with religion, but which are interesting as pictures of life and character in that land of romance. It gives us many scattered notices of the fearless and indefatigable efforts of the Bible Agent—enough to satisfy us that he had a spirit for the work, as well as for bold adventure. The author ap-pears to have been remarkably qualified for the enterprise. In the days of his boyhood, he took a particular interest in boyhood, he took a particular interest in Spain, without any presentiment that he was to take any part in her dramas at a future day. He studied her noble language and literature in his youth, so that on entering the country he was in a measure prepared to form new acquaintances, and feel himself at home.—From the London Quartely Review we learn that Mr. Borrow is a native of Norfolk that Mr. Borrow is a native of Norfolk county, England; that in early life his curiosity and sympathy were powerfully excited by the Gipsy race; that he so excited by the Gipsy race; that he so won the confidence of members of that fraternity, that they initiated him in their dialect, of which by degrees he became master. From Norfolk he went to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he visited the Highlands, and being enthusiastically delighted with the legends of the people, he acquired their language. He is said to be able to translate and expound the Scriptures, in the Persian, the pound the Scriptures, in the Persian, the Arabic, the German, the Dutch, the Rus-Arabic, the German, the Duich, the Russian, the Portuguese, the Polish, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian languages. We need not say that he is a scholar as well as an adventurer. He is now in the prime of life—in person "tall, athletic, and strong, his eyes full of the fire of genius and enterprise, and his hair white as Mont Blanc." Such was the man selected to carry the Bible into the man selected to carry the Bible into a country torn and convulsed with revolu-

Captive at the Fejee Islands. Several years ago the Oeno left the sland of Nantucket for a cruise in the

Pacific. They had been out a long time and no tidings were heard from the ship. The owners and the friends of the crew had become very anxious. At length rumors began to reach the island, various and contradictory, that she had foundered at sea; that she was wrecked upon a coral reef; that she was cut off by the natives, and every one of the crew killed. After the lapse of many years, a ship brought home one of the sailors of the Oeno, whom the captain had taken from one of the Fejec islands. His story was that the Oeno ran upon a reef, among the Fejee islands, and be came a total wreck. The crew lander on shore in their boats with such articles a time the natives treated them with kindness; and they began to prepare to escape in their boats to some civilized port, from whence they could obtain a passage to their homes. But at last the natives began to manifest a hostile spirit. The seamen saw the evidences of an approaching attack, and made all the arrangments in their power to meet it. The the natives, in armed bands, surrounded them, and enveloped them in a shower of spears and arrows. The battle was long and bloody. The crew fought with the determination of despair, and continued the conflict until they were all slain excepting this young man, then a lad, and another little boy, whose arm was bro-Swain. These two lads, on account of their youth, the natives spared. They were however soon separated, Barzillai being carried off to another island, by a party of the natives. The young man who returned with these tide that whenever a ship appeared in sight the natives carried the boys back into the mountains, that they might not escape. now resides. And he broughews to the father and the news to the father and the mother, the brothers and the sisters of Barzillai, that their son and brother, but 15 years of age, was a living captive among the sav-ages of the Fejec islands. Now this is trouble—real trouble. In comparison with such a trial, how do the light afflicwith such a trait now do the ight anne-tions of most families dwindle into noth-ingness! Not long after this, the cap-tain of a Nantucket ship brought home a quadrant which belonged to the Oeno, and had the name of one of the officers of that ship either cut or painted upon it. The brother of the former owner instantly recognised it as belonging to his brother who sailed in the Oeno. This captain obtained it from a Russian ship which he ship said be was sailing among the is-Professor Park. lands of the Fejce group, when he en-

countered a cluster of the fishing canoes of the natives, and purchased the quad-rant of them. He said that the natives had with them a white boy, who was very anxious to come on board, but the natives would not let him, and this Russian sea captain did not feel sufficient interest in his fate to make any effort for his resor the fact of make any effort for its rescue. This white boy was unquestionably Barzillai Swain. The mother of that boy is still living; his brothers and sisters are upon the island. Not long ago the father died, mourning, even in the hour of death, over the dreadful fate of his many efforts. poor child. Since then, many efforts have been made by the Nantucket whale ships to learn some tidings of his lost son, but all in vain. The islands of the group are numerous, large and densely propulated with a very fierce and savage race. Whether Barzillai is now living, or whether by disease or the dagger of the native, he has gone down to the grave, no one can tell. His afflicted mother. however, still clings to the hopeless hope that she may yet see her lost son return.

Christian Bellector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AFRIL 12, 1843.

State Legislation and the Press.

The contrast between the laws of the Free States and those of the Slave States seems to be increased by continued legislation. If matters continue to go on thus, our Union will come, by-and-by, to be a most singular confederacy, and one which will not be very likely to be permanent. But it is gratifying to see that the changes are mainly on the side edom and justice. The recent action of the Maine Legislature on the protection of colored citizens, to which that body has been led doubtless, by the late " Latimer contest, is very important and deserving of special attention. This bill prohibits the use of jails in Maine to the claimants of fugitive slaves, and imposes a heavy penalty on the judicial officers of that State, who may take any part in arresting and restoring a fugitive slave. The Boston Atlas says; "This shows the progress of public opinion on this subject. When the bill came up on its first reading, a motion was made to postpone it indefinitely. A discussion followed, which was all on one side, for no one defended the report of the majority of the joint committee against the bill. It was advocated by Mr. Severance, of Augusta, and no one replying, the motion to postpone indefinitely was negatived by a large majority. The next day the bill passed with out a division."

The E nancipator is of the opinion that for the Allas, which refused to publish the doings of the Latimer meeting at Fancuil Hall, thus to notice the doings of the Maine Legislature, shows also, "the progress of public opinion." language of the Christian Mirror, published at Portland, is noticed, as indicating the same thing. This paper has been heretofore eminently "conservative," but now, says the Emancipator, it "comes out with a hold front in favor of some of the great principles of human rights. On the main point, that of Christian morals, it coincides fully with the doctrine laid down by Mr. Pierpont in his famous sermon on the 'Covenant with Judah.' We are glad to see the moral standard of the church rising in this way to a healthier tone."

On looking at the remarks of the Mirror, we observe, that it defends the ground taken by Mr. Giddings, which is, that the Constitution does not require us to restore fugitive slaves. The provision which is thought to do so, is in conflict with other provisions, and with the whole spirit of the instrument. And it is a provision which can never be enforced. The Mirror becomes right eloquent on the subject-says, even, that " the moral sense of all the North rises up against it, like a strong instinct, more prompt and energetic than the most thoroughly elaborated argument. Every man's own heart tells him, that he also would liberty, if enslaved, and that whoever would return him to slavery, after an escape, is a cruel despot. This feeling shows itself in both magistrates and people, whenever a claim is made for a runaway slave; and who shall say it is a wrong feeling? or that it ought to be vanquished? It is in vain to try. It is wrought into our nature, by him who made us; and there will live and grow, till that nature is perverted and outraged."

We do greatly admire this frank and honest way of expressing sentiments, which it has so long falsely been deemed wisdom to suppress or conceal. True indeed is it, that for one man to sell another, or restore him to a bondage from which he has once escaped. is revolting to our very nature. And I much more is it opposed to the letter and spirit of God's word! Why should not every religious editor-every Christian man, express his abhorrence of such doings, and use his influence, be it wide or limited, agaist a system, that involves the greatest crimes and cruelties, which moral beings are capable of committing? That conscientious and Bibleloving Christians should speak of slavery and emancipation, merely as a "vexed question," non-committal upon it, is, to our mind, one of the most irrational inconsistencies in the moral world. How long shall such attempts at neutrality, on a subject of such moment to the church and the human race, be madeby men professing godliness, and claiming respect for their talents and moral worth!--If ever there was a period when the servants of Jehovah were called upon to be decided, and to act, the present is such a period.

"Slave-holding Christian."

What a paradox is this! "Slave-holding Christians." And yet we have thousands of fellow-citizens, who blush not at wearing this strange appellative, but rather glory in holding a proprietorship of human beings-beings endowed, by their Creator, with the same personal rights as themselves .- Ministers of the gospel, who traffic in human flesh! Praying Christians, who practise and defend oppres sion! There is more than inconsistency in this; it is awful mockery. We need not wonder, that there is trouble in the land—that in both our civil, and our religious affairs, we are embarrassed. God frowns upon us; and his providence will place trials in our path, until this "herrible evil" ceases to existuntil the greatest of crimes against humanity and Heaven, is no longer fellowshipped or y persons claiming to be called Christians. That it now is—that in an age and a country so enlightened as this, a system which involves a violation of almost every

mandment in the decalogue, should find its best support in the church of the living God, is enough almost to startle the fiends of dizzy, as well as the heart distressed.

much greater portion of the earth than now, Abbott Lawrence. It is highly commen knew what he testified. How many years have paid no attention to Protestantism. have glided since away, and the pulpit and the press, the Bible Society and a hun-

But, thank Heaven, at length,

"The morning light is breaking." One church after another is taking a unanimous stand against that foul system, and publishing to the world its disfellowship with ese unfruitful works of darkness. Society agitated.-truth is finding its way into a who are not yet converted. Reader, you are onvicted. Come forth, then, on the side of the oppressed; and spare no effort, until not only the church to which you belong, but the United States." hole American Church is pure from the stain of slavery. The work is but just commenced. Bright as the prospects are-certain as the victory is-there is an imperious duty resting n every Christian, and he must do it. Howver self-denying-however discordant with nis previous conduct—however conflictive with the claims of his purse or his reputation

Facts deserving Attention.

ists. The following statement copied from portion of our most active, faithful mem 1842. chan your mission to China has cost from the With these "fruits" in their midst, the than your mission to China has cost from the the fact, the success of the Protestants is Raymond, who they believe is called of God utterly hopeless, with means so limited and to be "an Evangelist." The meeting has and by which alone pardon can be obtained niece of another. Of those who have been and salvation secured? Is this the way we prove the superiority of our faith? Are these years been members of the congregation. A the fruits of our more excellent principles?
It is indeed high time, that evangelical Christies, many of whom have repented and been tians awake to a consciousness of the position baptized, while others have repented and in which God has placed them, and the great returned. Elder Raymond is expected to begun to make the sacrifices and Newburgh. yet scarcely exertions, which the age and our obligations The First Church have been engaged in a

Pastors in the South. nd are anxiously awaiting an opportunity Wilkins, having performed the for effective action. That there are such persons in the South, and that they are not few done wonderfully for that little band of discinent of the civilized world. Nor is the swer ity, will yet arouse the slumbering conscience, tions, and bring "deliverance to the captive."

INTERESTING INTELLIBENCE FROM WEST AFRICA.-Mr. Wilson, a missionary of the American Board, describes the region on the parently healthy country." He saw people The chapel was thronged, and the most

The Papists have attempted to get a

Papists in the Sandwich Islands.

A new work has been issued from the darkness. Thoughts of it make the head press in this city, entitled "History of the Sandwich Islands." The author is James J. Even a century ago, when darkness covered Jarvis, who dedicates his work to the Hon. dense, too, where it reigned, we observe, by the Boston Courier, and such inconsistencies shocked the people, and among the extracts from the work in that called forth the deepest sighs and the sternest paper, we notice a statement concerning the rebukes. John Wesley in a letter to Lord Papal influence in those islands, which is Wilberforce spoke of slave-holding, as "that more definite and valuable than any thing execrable villany, which is the scandal of which has been previously published. Mr. religion, of England, and of human nature." Jarvis says, that the Papists entered with And to that distinguished defender of the great zeal upon their labors. A large ston rights of man, he says, "Go on in the name of Cathedral was commenced, and for a while God, and in the power of his might, till even every thing appeared to favor them; but they American slavery (the vilest that ever saw the have gained over none of the chiefs, and only sun) shall vanish away before it." Wesley have a few small congregations in several of had been a missionary to Georgia, and the islands, composed mostly of those who

"The voice of the nation," continues Mr. J " is against them; a public sentiment, fou dred other engines of usefulness, have been upon past occurrences, and a sincere belief at work, and instead of the extinction of of the errors of Romanism, is abroad. As yet the "vilest system" on earth, many thousand not a chief of influence or importance has Christians are united heart and hand in its been attached to them; many of the common support! And no small proportion of them orders have been induced to join their ranks, profess to be followers of John Wesley, as well and have again recanted. Curiosity impells numbers to attend for awhile; and sometimes it has happened that where the church discipline of the Protestants has proved too severe the disappointed persons have been drawn rigid interpretations of the Scrip by the les tures, to the Papists. Should a high chief be won over, many would follow; but from present appearances it is to be presumed that Roman Catholicism at these islands will eventually settle into a flourishing sect, bearing, however, no greater proportion in wealth and numbers, to the Protestants, than the respective adherents of those creeds do in the

Correspondence from Albany. REVIVAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Editor .- It is known to some of vo eaders, that three years ago, the Pearl Street Baptist Church in this city, for the first time engaged in a "protracted meeting," and to there is a duty which we owe to the church, aid in that effort, Rev. Jacob Knapp was invito the country, to the slave and to Africa, ted to labor with us, as an Evangelist. At which we cannot, as churches and as indi- the time he commenced his labors, a deathvidual Christians decline doing, but at our like stupor prevailed the entire city, with scarcely the symptoms of a revival in a single church. As the result of that meeting, and other efforts made in consequence of it, more than 1200 were received into the Parious The stupor of evangelical Christians in evangelical churches within six months from the subject of missions is quite its close. Of that number, about 200 united naccountable. And it seems the more so with the Pearl Street Bautist Church, and when contrasted with that of European Pa- among them are now to be found a fair pron English journal, will exhibit, in a strong of whom we can say with joy, they have thus ight the unfavorable contrast.—"The Society far "run well." From some who were reof the Propaganda at Rome received, last ceived then, we have been constrained to upwards of \$500,000, which withdraw the hand of fellowship, but the proras employed in following the missionaries portion is less than of those received previf the English church wherever they went ously. We feel assured that we have no cause or the purpose of counteracting the effect of to regret the effects of " Modern Evangelism' heir labors, by instilling into the minds of as manifested in that meeting and its results. the heathen the errors of the Roman Catholic or to fear that in consequence of such effort faith. Six priests arrived in China in August, "disunion, disorganization and apostacy will 'The building of their chapel and take the place of that union, harmony and school at Hong Kong,' says Mr. Williams, of well established belief which have been the the American Board, is advancing. It will glory and strength" of this church from its

beginning. They have twenty men to our church have by a unanimous vote engaged in one." Mr. W. hopes God is with the unit, another like effort with most happy results. and well he may so hope; for unless such is They now have the assistance of Rev. Lewis rivals so numerous and zealous. So we may been in progress since the first Sabbath in say of most of our English and American February, and as the results 155 have been sions. Few indeed would be the triumphs baptized; and among that number, are perof the gospel, dispersed at the slow and dull sons of all ages, from the man of grey hairs, rate at which we send it abroad, if it were down to the youth of twelve or fifteen. A ot the word which Jehovah owns, and arms large number of heads of families, every with the Spirit's power. But shall not the Sabbath, one or more husbands with their eal of Papists shame and arouse us? Shall wives, have together obeyed the Saviour's it be said that they are sending six missiona-ries to our one, to the "celestial empire?" rejoicing." Sabbath before last was one of Shall we lie supinely, and see the millions of peculiar interest to the officers of the church. China embracing a mere counterfeit of Of the thirty-two baptized, were two of the interest to the officers of the church. Christ's blessed religion, while we have the children of the pastor, (Dr. Welch,) the wif cans, and are commanded to give them that of one of the Deacons, the daughter of anothwhich the apostles carried to the Gentiles, er, the son of another, and the sister and work which presses upon them. We have as leave next week, to commence a meeting in

like meeting since the first of January, and with most happy results, having baptized nearly or quite 300, as the fruits of their labor. They have had the assistance of Elder The hope of many Christians in the free Swan. The South Baptist Church have reference to slavery, is mainly in been engaged somewhat longer in a protract those citizens of the South who see and ed meeting, with like results. They have had ourn over the evil that presses upon them, but little assistance, their pastor, Rev. S. number, is no longer a question. We ples, (who were organized in August last, of re pleased to observe in the recent corres-only 79 members,) by adding to them until condence of a tourist, a statement that Mr. they now number over 300. Thus we see . a paster in Virginia, is particularly in- how God will bless united prayer and united erested in the *colored* part of his congregation, effort, though but few are engaged in it. In and "deems slavery a great evil both to blacks all the preaching in these efforts, the old nd whites." We believe that if such men fashioned doctrine taught by the Sayiour to would speak out their honest sentiments, and Nicodemus, has been prominently held forth, do something to remove this "great evil," and the sentiment taught in John, 1: 13, has they would meet a response from hundreds been strongly insisted on. Should the queswhose real views are as yet concealed. There tion be asked "who" and "what" these modare no walls around the Southern States, ern evangelists are who have been preaching endering them impervious to the public sentimay be found by referring to Acts 16 Southern mind every where closed against 17, and 15: 26. I will endeavor to give furonviction. The light of truth, and the per- ther particulars soon, and give you some unsive power of Christian kindness and fidel-account of what is doing in other denomina Yours truly, J. MARBLE.

Albany, March, 31st, 1843.

Temperance Concert.

A concert of vocal music, for the benefit of northern side of the Gamboon river, about 30 the well-known John Hawkins, was held at miles from the coast, as "a beautiful and ap- Marlboro' Chapel last Thursday evening. there, from the interior, who are in all restense pleasure manifested during the exercipects superior to the maritime tribes. Their ses. Dea. Grant presided. He first introduced hair was braided with much taste, and they Mr. Hawkins to the audience, who gave had no relish for tobacco or rum, and never short appropriate address, which was received engaged in the slave-trade. Their country is with enthusiastic cheering. The Messrs represented as very extensive, and healthy.

Birds of Watertown, Mr. Colburn and others, were the singers, and the music was inter-The Papists have attempted to get a spersed with remarks from Mr. Holbrook, footing at Asheta, among the Nestorians, but Mr. Van Wagner and others, all which were have entirely failed. The people refused to well received. We were pleased to see such receive them.

called 'the drunkard's friend.'—Mr. Hawkins and for that purpose, adopt the follows, New England is his adopted home. Here will he live; and wherever he may die, here would he be buried. He expressed devout would be buried. He expressed devout gratitude to God, for having conducted him into such society, and permitted him to labor so effectively in so glorious a cause. He has had a rich experience of the blessedness of doing good. What a contrast between his present position and feelings and the position. he occupied and feelings he entertained, three

An adjourned meeting of delegates from the Baptist Churches of Wiskonsan was held at lington, Racine County, March 1st, 1843. In the absence of the President, Elder Jeremiah Murphy was appointed, pro tem. The neeting was opened by prayer. The names of the delegates from the several churches were he enrolled, immediately following which, the committee previously appointed to draft and present titution, for the action of this meeting, reported the following.

r in several installments.

Art. 3d The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors, who shall be elected annu-ally by ballot, and who together shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, five of hom, when regularly convened, shall c

Art. 4th. The object of this Society shall be,

wise have determined.

Art. 11th. Any alterations may be made in this constitution at a regular meeting of the So-ciety, by a vote of two-thirds of the members

The above constitution was adopted.

The above constitution was adopted.
On motion of Eld. H. Fopping,
Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to
the patronage of members of churches of the
Baptist denomination in this Territory, the
Delavan School, and urge upon them to take
stock in the same, and thus to have a controling influence over said school.

Resolved, That the first annual meeting of
this Society be at Delavan on the first Monday
of Sept. next, at six o'clock, P. M.

Proceeded to the election of Officers, whereupon the following were duly elected.
Charles M. Baker of Geneva, President.
Edward Novis of Delavan, Secretary. Wm.
A. Bartlet, of Delavan, Treasurer. H. Fopping,
J. E. Irish, Asa Congden, of Danavan, E. G.
Dyer, of Burlington, J. H. Pike, of Whitewater,
A. B. Winchell, M. C. Whitman, of Rochester,

irectors.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to urnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of the following papers, viz., the N. Western Baptist, Christian Reflector, and Saptist Register, with a request that each of he above papers shall insert the same in their columns.

JEREMIAH MURPHY, Pres. pro tem. EDWARD NORRIS. Secretary.

For the Christian Reflector American and Foreign Sabbath Union.

Agreeably to public notice, a number gentlemen met at the Old South Chapel, Boston, on the 27th of March, 1843, to consult upon the best ways and means of promoting universally the due observance of the Lord's day. The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrone was chosen President of the meeting, and Richard W. Bailer, Esq., Secretary. After prayupon the best ways and means of promoting ARD W. BAILEY, Esq., Secretary. After prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing, and require, the subject was committed to a Committee of five, to consider, and report at a future meeting. A subsequent meeting was held at the same place, April 4, and the Committee made the following Report.

The Committee appointed by a number of gentlemen who met at the Old South Chapel the best ways and means of promoting uni-versally the due observance of the Lord's lay, and report, at a future meeting, have attended to that service, and offer the followng Report, viz.

One of the best ways, in the judgment of Committee, of promoting universally the observance of the Lord's day, and the to which they would, at this time, particu-ly invite the attention of this meeting, is formation of an Association, to be comed, at first, of such gentlemen present, as may be disposed to unite in it. And its purpose, your Committee have unanimously agreed to recommend for consideration, the panying Constitution

All which is respectfully submitted by

JUSTIN EDWARDS,
JACOB SLEEPER, Moses Grant, Benj. Smith, Benj. Howard, The Report was accepted.

The Constitution was then taken up and ousidered, and after being amended, was adopted as follows, viz. CONSTITUTION.

As "the Sabbath was made for man," and ne observance of it is essential to the highest ocial, civil, and religious interests of men; and as the violations of it are such as to call or special efforts to promote its universal abservance; and as past efforts, though not vithout good effects, have failed to reach the xtent, and produce a general cessation of the vil; and as some system of measures, and ome course of action are necessary, which for special efforts to promote its universal observance; and as past efforts, though not without good effects, have failed to reach the some course of action are necessary, which shall awaken general attention, and spread a knowledge of facts through the community; which shall lead to a union of example and to the exertion of a kind moral influence which

one who has proved himself so worthy to be Association for the above mentioned object;

present position and feelings, and the position on the Lord's day.

ART. III .- All persons who sign this Consti-

For the Christian Reflector.

Wiskonsan Baptist Education Society.

An adjourned restrict of Allington Society. ART. V.—Clergymen who pay thirty dol-ars, and laymen who pay fifty dollars, shall be honorary members of this Union.

ART. VI .- The officers of all local Sabhath Unions formed on the basis of this, shall be members of this Union. ART. VII .- The officers of this Union shall

Art. VII.—The others of this Union shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor, who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such officers, and shall hold their offices till others are appointed. ART. VIII .- There shall be an Executive

CONSTITUTION OF THE WISKONSAN BAPTIST Committee of five members, who with the Secretaries, who shall be members, ex office, Art. 1st. This Society shall be called the Wiskonsan Baptist Education Society.

Art. 2d. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing to its funds annually the sum of one dollar, or a member for life, by paying twenty dollars at any one time, or in several installments.

ART. IX .- The Secretary, under the di-ART. IX.—The Secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall devote his time and attention to the object of this Union. And in the execution of the duties of his office, he shall make appropriate communications to professors of religion of every name; to professional neu, and men in public life; to parents, teachers, and guardians; to youth of all descriptions, and especially such as from their situation are peculicially such as from their situation are peculi-Art. 4th. The object of this Society shall be, to aid such young men of the Baptist denomination as give Satisfactory evidence to the churches of which they are members, and to the Board of this Society, of their personal piety, and of their call to the Gospel Ministry, Art. 5th. All of the members of the Board and other active Oficers, as well as beneficiaries of the Society, shall be members of good standing, of some regular Baptist Church.

other active Officers, as well as beneficiaries of the Society, shall be members of good standing, and the Society, shall be members of good standing, and the Society shall be members of good standing, and the Society shall take charge of the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the friends of this cause, and in reliance on the Divine blessing, to induce all persons to abstain from worldly business, traveling and amusement, and to attend the public worship of God, on the Lord's day.

And the members of this Union, would ever be deeply impressed with the truth, that while all vacancies which may occur in their own body, until the next annual meeting.

Ant. 9th. The President, or, in his absence, the Society by giving due public notice thereof.

Ant. 10th. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held at such time and place as the Board may direct, unless the Society shall otherwise have determined.

Ant. 11th. Any alterations may be made in the society shall be members of this Union to hear the Report of the scoriety of giving the properties of the society by giving due public notice thereof.

Ant. 11th. Any alterations may be made in the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the friends of this cause, and in reliance on the Divine blessings to the due observance of the due observance of these sand in reliance on the Divine blessings to the due observance of the due observance of this cause, and in reliance on the Divine blessings to the firm the due observance of this due of the public ways, in connection with the friends of this cause, and in rel

ing of this Union to hear the Report of the Executive Committee; appoint officers; and transact such business as may regularly come before it. ART. XI.-This Constitution may be al-

red, on recommendation of the Executive ommittee, by a vote of two thirds of the embers present, at any regular meeting.

The gentlemen present who were disposed then gave in their names, and became mem-bers of the Union. The following officers were then appointed

PRESIDENT. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,

Samnel Hubbard, Daniel Sharp, Daniel A. Codman, Alfred D. Foster, Manton Eastburn, Francis White, John Code David Kilburn, M , Mark Tuckes, Seth Ter Wayland, Mnck Tucker, Seth Terry, Noah Porter, Stephen Olin, James Milnor, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Thomas E. Bond, Orrin Day, Spencer H. Cone, William Jay, Elijah Hed-ding, Aristarchus Champion, Henry Dwight, Reuben H. Walworth, William B. Sprague, Edward C. Delavan, John N. Wilder, Peter D. Vroom, Benjamin Rice, Joseph C. Horn-blower, David Magie, Alexander Henry, Cor-reling Cayler, Anjarose White Albert Bares blower, David Magie, Alexander Henry, Cor-nelius Cuyler, Ambrose White, Albert Barnes Stephen H. Tyng, William Darling, George B. Ide, Thomas Flemming, S. P. Durbin, Wil-liam Jessup, Matthew Brown, S. S. Schmuck-er, Vice Presidents.

JUSTIN EDWARDS, Secretary. H. M. WILLIS, Recording Secretary H. M. WILLIS, Recording Secretal Benjamin Perkins, Treasurer.
Julius A. Palmer, Auditor.
John Tappan,
Moses Grant,
Benjamin Smith,
Benjamin Howard,
Leons Supering JACOB SLEEPER,

The following gentlemen were then elected as Corresponding Members, viz.

Onevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

The following Resolutions were then adopted.

1. Resolved, That as the Sabbath was made for man, and the observance of it is essential to the highest social, civil, and religious interests of men, it is, in our view, not only the duly, but the right and the privilege of all men duly to bserve it.
2. Resolved, That as the observance of the

2. Resolved, That as the observance of the Sabbath, by increasing the knowledge and virtue of the community, tends powerfully to promote the purity and permanence of free institutions, no enlightened and consistent patriot will fail conscientiously and habitually to observe it.

3. Resolved, That as it is asserted by high medical authority, that the law which requires a periodical cessation of worldly business.

medical authority, that the law which a periodical cessation of worldly bus nature of man; and facts are appealed to, in proof of the truth of this assertion; and that the violation of this law necessarily tends to lessen the health, injure the minds and destro the lives of men, it is important that those fact should be collected and circulated throughor 4. Resolved, That should mnisters of the

d. Resolved, I hat should ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, frequently preach on the subject, and exhibit the reasons for remembering the Sabbath and keeping it holy, it would tend greatly to promote the universal observance of that day.

5. Resolved, That should some good Sabbath Manual be not just every family; and all

5. Resolved, That should some good Sabbath Manual be put into every family; and all children in families and Sabbath sehools be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the principles which require a day of weekly rest from worldly business, the benefits which flow from an observance of those principles, and the evils which have followed, and which ever must follow a violation of them, it would tend powerfully to promote, not only their highest good, but the good of the world.

6. Resolved, That all persons who are acquainted with facts which show strikingly the duty and utility of keeping the Sabbath and the evils of violating it, are requested to put them on paper, and transmit them to the Sec-

the exertion of a kind moral influence which shall be commensurate with the evil, and ers, and to ruin their children; religion, philanders, shall be continued till that evil shall be done away, therefore,

We, the subscribers, for the purpose of promoting our own good, and that of our fellow-men, agree to form ourselves into an promote the due observance of that day,

among themselves, to form a local Sabbath what a realm of moral death! Here is more Union; and should no other form be deemed

is the way will be opened, should families be found who have not heretofore attended public worship, to attempt, by united example and kind moral influence, to induce them to perform that duty, and thus promote their own good, the good of their children, and of the community.

A MENSER OF THE BOARD.

MR. EDITOR,—In your paper of March 29th, I read with surprise and regret the circular of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Anti-slavery Convention. Happening to

3. Besolved, That John Tappan, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, Thomas Sewall, M. D., of Washington, D. C., S. P. Durbin, Said to you, "some of the statements in that circular are false." As I reflected upon the subject on my return home, it seemed to me the time had arrived, when the readers of your vance of the Sabbath in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, whose meetings they may be able to attend.

Editors of periodicals and papers friendly to the Sabbatl re requested to insert the above in their publications.

The Baptists of Nova Scotia.

nid them in Zion's Advocate. We hope sincerely that the government will not succeed in monopolizing the educational interests of different denominations.

ented in the House or Assembly, any proposing to unite the various sectarian colleges in one, and let that one, and no other, receive a portion of the public funds. The Baptists. They are it is intended a portion of the public funds. The Baptists oppose this measure. They say it is intended to bear upon them alone of all the denominations. They maintain, that a college is needed among themselves, there being a population of 40 or 50,000 for whose benefit it is designed. We hope, after all, that a more liberal course than is proposed by the Assembly, and than has generally been pursued by the British Government, will hereafter be taken, and that our friends may have the satisfaction of rearing the edifice, the foundations of which have been laid with so much prayer and self sacrifice.

Position of the Board of Missions.

[This and the following communication were forwardanother column will be found a communication from the Executive Committee. Whether anything will be gained by this discussion, we know not; it cannot well be avoided, though we hope it will not long continue.—Eo

turally suppose from reading this document, that they had yielded to "the presumptuous demands of the South that they should deously deny that they have ever done such a thing, either in intention or in fact. To charge the Board thus publicly with having "abandoned their neutrality," without giving a single hint, (of what Mr. Colver well knows,) that they never understood them-selves to have done so, is not only doing them njustice, but is also injuring the cause of pointment.

On what grounds does Mr. Colver found this their refusal to admit Southern members same way that our position was unaltered. and the reason why we were not at liberty to

and been long known before that time as an for no such demands have been me by the other members of the Board, in the has done this as the condition on act of proclaiming by a document that their southern funds and southern suffrages, might osition was unchanged.

If Mr. Colver and others wish to abandon

Board during the last five years, and have been

the old platform of benevolent operation, on present at most, if not all of its meetings, and which the Baptists of this country have so long stood together, they are at liberty to do so. 'The world is all before us." And O, what or against slaveholders, or on the other, for or a world is it! What a kingdom of darkness, * Elon Galusha.

mong themselves, to torm a line of the deemed lines; and should no other form be deemed nore suitable for that purpose, it is respectfully complish. May God have mercy on his peocomplish. The standard of going forth in the control of the second of the standard of going forth in the might to carry the strong holds of the might to carry the might to carry the strong holds of the might to carry th observance of it is essential to the highest social, civil, and religious interests of men, we
hereby agree that we will endeaver, by example and other kind moral influence, to persuade
all persons to abstain from worldly business,
traveling and amusement, and to attend the
public worship of God, on that day."

The consequence of forming such Associations, composed of all heads of families and
such members as are disposed to join them, may
be expected to be.—

But if they do aught to palsy the hearts of
those laborers who are already in the midst
of a harvest, with their sickles in their hands, those laborers who are already in the midst 1. That the Sabbath will be better observed of a harvest, with their sickles in their hands, nan it was before;

2. A larger number will attend public worsecret! unto their assembly, O mine honor,

tist Anti-slavery Convention. Happening to meet you the moment I laid down the paper, I

son will notice the circular, I send you a few of

my own thoughts, suggested by its perusal. It well known that efforts have been made during some years past, to prejudice the minds of the community against the Board of Missions. The following statements we give, as we As an individual, I have kept silent; partly, As an individual, I have and habit opposed to because I am from nature and habit opposed to from any of my brethren respecting the plans to in monopolizing the educational interests of different denominations.

The last Christian Messenger, printed at Halifax, and sustained by our brethren in the Provinces, is devoted mainly to matters connected with the interests of their College and Academy, located at Horton.

In 1828, an Academy was established at Horton, which was carried forward with considerable success, until in 1838, it became a regular College, with an Academy attached to it. The College was afterwards chartered by the name of Acadia College, and at the last in the Academy has averaged 60 each year, and the number of students in the College has been 20. Subscriptions have been obtained for the erection of additional buildings.

But just at this time a measure is proposed, which it is thought will have a very unfavorable influence upon their enterprise, if it do not thwart it utterly. Resolutions have been presented in the House of Assembly, and passed, proposing to unite the various sectarian colleges in one, and let that one and no other residence open the way. I have been somewhat be adopted, or the means to idence open the way. I have been somewhat familiar with the operations of the Baptist Board during the last 24 years, have been perso-

nally acquainted with many of its missionaries and have carefully observed the views, and feelings, and doings of the denomination in relation to this enterprise. Especially has this been the case since the commencement of those operations which have resulted in the formation of the Committee referred to above. With a disposition to receive light from any and from every source, and to be in the way of all kind and holy influences, I attended the meeting of the Anti-slavery Convention in May last. So far as the doings of that body are wisely directed to the The notion received the late for like for like and for startery I have heartly a removal of startery I have heartly and like and responsible and of course have a right to be heard. In have no sympathies with those who do advocate have no sympathies with those who do advocate for slavery, and have no sympathies with those who do advocate for slavery. it. During the session of that Convention I was gratified with such evidences as were ex-hibited of zeal for the honor of God and the

MR. EDITOR,—In the last number of the welfare of men;—and I was grieved that any Reflector, I have noticed an address over the disposition should have been manifested to signature of Mr. Colver, in which he speaks of the Board of Foreign Missions having "abandoned their neutrality" in relation to the South, as if that were a clear and acknowledged fact. A person not intimately acquainted with the doings of the Board, would not be conversion of the world. When a minister-ing brother, at that meeting, avowed his determination, personally to with the oil the conversion of the world. mination personally to write to all the Board, and urge them to leave that Board and nounce their anti-slavery brethren." Not the slightest intimation is given that the Board Committee, I had serious doubts whether that brother was really sane. There was to my mind something so unchristian and so unmanly, and I might add, so mean and so wicked, in the idea of attempting to alienate the minds of the missionaries abroad from their brethren at home, missionaries who had gone forth to the heathen world, at their own request and under the direction of these brethren, and who had some of them for years been guided by their counsels Christ for which they act, and to promote and cheered by their sympathics, and not one which in heathen lands they hold their apsatisfaction with their views or doings with charge? On the acts of the several members of the Board, in signing in connection with many others "the Baltimore document?" That document contained no new covenant them, and lessening their respect for them, and with the South, no abandonment of the filling their minds with suspicion, and jeales Board's former position. The very design of and doubt, and perplexity, and diverting their the document was to assert that the position of the attention from their appropriate work, under presigners was unchanged. When Southern tene of zeal for the good of others—such an idea delegates met us in Baltimore, they told us it seemed to me no sound Christian mind could that from papers which they had received, it cherish, much less arow and defend. I assure ppeared that some Northern brethren had you I was gratified when the respected presbandoned their old position by proclaiming ident of that Convention expressed his disapf probation of such a course, and was sustain Baptist churches to the communion table, in so doing by a large majority of the Convenas they had formerly done. The object of tion. What then do you think was my surprise the delegates was to ascertain how far this when some four months afterwards I read a was the case. They simply inquired, have CIRCULAR issued by the Executive Committee ou abandoned your former position in rela-ion to us? We answered, No-we have of the Board, impeaching the motives of the no fellowship for slavery, but we do not hink we have the right to change the terms their position, and then saying, "Are you willing of church communion. What followed next? to receive your support from us as an Anti-slavaning whether it would not be proper, inasmuch as some Northern men had declared that suitable objects for our appropriations are heir intention to exclude their Southern selected, thousands, now reluctantly connected orethren from their communion by a public document, that we should make known in the When I read that circular it requi We answered, Yes-we are willing that all We answered, Yes—we are willing that all should know how we stand. The "Baltimere document" simply asserts our former position the judgment of others, I kept my thoughts to myself, and have remained silent until the cir-That paper of which so much has been said, asserted nothing more than what Mr. Stow did, in his letter to the Secretary of the Board, and that was, that he would continue to Issue. Southern brethren as he always had done. that the Acting Board have resisted "the pre-He had always treated them with the courtesy sumptuous demands of the South that they and kindness due to Christian brethren. He should denounce their anti-slavery brethren," anti-slavery man, and then, and since, he has not true that "the Board has abandoned its considered himself as much so as ever. And neutrality, and proscribed their anti-slavery considered himself as much so as ever. And if on his part there has been no abandonment brethren and the churches too, which have taking a constitution of a former position, neither has there been of a former position, neither has there been action against the sin of oppression, and has done this as the condition on which the

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ples or its course of action. 3. It is not true made our peace with those who, in consequence, chose us again as their Board whom the South" any more than it has made any they were willing to trust, but mind, we have covenant with the North. 4. It is not true that done nothing 'as a Board,' and, of course, no fault can be alledged. In this adroit manner when Board have occasioned any division in the denomination." If any such division exists, its existence originated with others, independent of any doings of the Board, and prior to the Convention at Baltimore. 5. It is not true that "the Board have recently resolved that funds shall not be sent to the missionaries except through the channel of their own treasury." The Board have had no disposition, and if they had the disposition, have had no power to prevent any man or any association of men from doing good, in any way or in any place they may deem proper. The only resolve adopted by the Board in relation to sending funds to missionaries, respected such funds alone as go missionaries, respected such funds alone as go there may be such a degree of love towards to the stated support of missionaries, and for must go through the ordinary channel of the as publicly as they were taken.

I am aware that much of the controversy following letter to the missionaries. It will relative to this subject has grown out of certain give a sketch of the history of late events. It doings at Baltimore during the last meeting of has been publicly assailed under circumstanthat Convention, and can form a judgment of speak for itself. The puerile or affected senthe intentions and acts of its members only sibility of some on the subject of our sending from the statements of individuals. Whether I should have signed the document which has called forth so many explanations for others, I am not called upon to say; but this I can and do say, that I have known some of the individuals who signed that document during twenty-five years, and during all these years I have seen in no one of them anything that savored of falsehood or equivocation, and nothing that has ever awakened in my own breast the shadow of a suspicion respecting their integrity or veracity: from the published records of their doings, and such a letter must appear contemptible to a cion respecting their integrity or veracity:

consequently, when they make and publish or his apologist? Ours is the last denominastatements respecting their intentions in signing that document, I believe those statements are true. I hope I shall never be capable of cherthe conviction in my own mind that they are from the few who have spoken, with abhorincapable of saying what is untrue, or of doing what is wicked. By this remark I would not fellow-man, and of the still greater depravity be understood as saying I regard any members which can have pleasure in them that do it. to understood as saying I regard any members of the Board as perfect in character or infallible in judgment, but I.do say I believe them to be incapable of sacrificing truth and conscience, and the cause of Christ, and the good of souls to any such considerations as are imputed to them in the circulars of the Provisional Foreign Mission Committee of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, the undersigned was instructed to address you in their name. Our object shall be communicate historical information, and thus to spread before you the grounds of our own action. We

simputed to them in the circulars of the Provisional Committee, issued in July and in March.

As my views on the subject of slavery have nover appeared in print, I embrace this opportunity briefly to say that I cannot remember the time when I was not in judgment, in feeling and in conscience, opposed to the whole system of slavery; and I profess a readiness to suffer, or labor, or contribute to the extent of my ability

States, have for several years been awak-

Circular of the Ex. Com. of the Am. Bap.

A. S. Convention; because his inquiry Where and in what measure have the Board done these things? calls for a reply, and to the standard the standard that the relation with whom they remained in full fellowship was a practical testimony in favor of oppression far more emphatic than their verbal testimon. Circular of the Ex. Com. of the Am. Bap.

and in what measure have the Board done these things? calls for a reply, and to the reply the public will in justice give a careful perusal. Thus a great point will be gained, for certain facts, which have never received deserved attention, will now become known and appreciated.

Justice demands that we explain what was intended by the expression in the Circular, "the Board." We meant the great majority of that body, every one except those who were absent from the Baltimore Convention.—These were, we believe, the following, Brn. Wayland, Pattison, Williams, Leverett and Stow. The last is included among the excepted, for though he was represented by a paragraph in a letter, yet, when it is recollected that the letter was obtained from him under circumstances most unfavorable to calm deliberation, in sickness and in the hurry of preparation for a long voyage, that it was a pricale communication, not intended for the use to which it was applied, nor perhaps to be interpreted as it was; and when it is recollected that Br. Stow was a prominent member of the first A. S. Convention, was on the Committee for drafting the address which awakened so much indignation among slaveholders, and that he voted, too, to print and circulate 3000 copies of that address; and circulate 3000 copies of that address; and circulate 3000 copies of that address; and deserted by those in whose fellowship their awakened so much indignation among slave-holders, and that he voted, too, to print and circulate 3000 copies of that address; and especially when we consider that Br. Stow is still an abolitionist, and is giving his influence to the cause of Anti-slavery on the most public occasions, why should we class him with those who signed the offensive documents? He is a member of the Board because the South 'were induced to believe that it would be impolitic to oppose his election,' but we are inclined to judge men by their acts. Br. Stow did not act with the compromises, nor did he authorize others to represent him With him, therefore, we have nothing to do, except to thank him for affording us by his inquiry, an excellent opportunity to bring before the public, those stubborn facts which are the ground of all defenders of the positions which we assume in the Circular.

It is certainly justifiable in the Recording In their answer, the Board asserted their asserted by those in whose fellowship their practises had hitherto found so much counter practices had hitherto found so much counter mance, and their consciences so much relief. Their apprehension was confirmed by the fact that at the close of the Boston Association, in Watertown, in September of the same year, a meeting was held, in which resolutions were for enversion. Suspecting that the close of the Boston Association, in Watertown, in September of the asme year, a decing was held, in which ersolutions were for enversion. Suspecting that the convention. Suspecting that the convention. Suspecting that the close of the Boston Association, in Watertown, in September of the asme year, a decing was held, in which ersolutions were resent, and co-operating with the beater of the acting Boston Association, in Watertown, in September of the same year, a decing was held, in which ersolutions were

ture to their Circular; but with what ill grace do they insist upon our looking only to official acts, who, after his departure, finding that circular unsatisfactory to the South, devised a method by which they could make their peace with the slave-holder—and who, in pursuing it, virtually, though individually, recalled that circular. The Southern brethren understood this individual action to be as binding as any official action could be; and thus they speak: "Upon a conference of your delegates with the former Board of Foreign Missions, they seemed seriously to repent that they had not been more explicit in their replies to the inquiries of your Executive Committee in the late correspondence, and as an evidence of it, gave us cheerfully, the following statement, with their signatures annexed." The statement was such as to satisfy them that 'the Acting Board' were opposed to the Abolitionists, &c.,—so that they agreed to pay over the funds which had been withheld. And now when we express our disapprochains.

against abolitionists. If the Board, as the circular states, "be now identified with the cause of oppression," it has been so from the beginning. There has been no change in its principal ming. The more department of the Liberty Press. Utica, N. Y. has struck four hundred names from his subscription first, because the subscription first, because the subscription first, because the subscription first principal ming. There has been no change in its principal ming. The more department of the Liberty Press. Utica, N. Y. has struck four hundred names from his interest for the Liberty Press. Utica, N. Y. has struck four hundred names from his because the subscription first principal ming. The more department of the Liberty Press. Utica, N. Y. has struck four hundred names from his because the subscription first principal ming. The ming for the Liberty Press. Utica, N. Y. has struck four

is responsible. Such funds constrain brethren to retrace wayward steps

Please for this week to give place to the I was not present at ces most propitious to the assailants. Let it ons of men, whose uniform course from which they regard their native land with of conduct for years, has been such as to deepen deep commiseration, and, if we can judge

co-operation.

Iabor, or contribute to the extent of my ability for its removal from this and from every land.

W. Levert.

East Cambridge, April 3, 1843.

The Anti-Slavery Circular,

Ma. Editon,—It was with a high degree of santisfaction that I read Brother Stow's communication in your last No. concerning the Circular of the Ex. Com. of the Am. Bap.

which we assume in the Circular.

It is certainly justifiable in the Recording Secretary, since he is innocent of having acted subsequently in the matter, to shield himself from blame by pointing to the last act of the Board previous to his departure for Europe, which act, asserting their neutrality, he man ifested his approbation by annexing his signature to their Circular; but with what ill grace do they insist upon our looking only to official acts who ofter his departure, finding the state of the old Board, and gave them their the state of the secretary.

stands Board were opposed to the Abolition-ists, &c.,—so that they agreed 'to pay over the funds which had been withheld.' And now when we express our disapprobation of the conduct of the Board in this and in another

sagacity and strength of intellect. If he has expressed the truth cogently, it is because he has seen it clearly and felt it deeply; and if he has suffered in the estimation of some for his boldness and power, so also did Martin Luther and John Knox, John Milton and Roger Williams, not to mention prophets and apostles, and our blessed Lord himself. Happy is it for the interests of the world that there are still some among us to whom it is "given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."

Other documents, also, which abundantly corroborate the positions which we have taken, will be sent with this letter. You will receive a copy of the minutes, and of the address of the late Boston Convention, which originated this Committee. The sentiments which actuated that body were, doubtless, the same which an absent brother expressed, "I have been unwilling that there should be any division in the Baptist ranks, and so long as the ground of perfect neutrality was maintained, I was opposed to any new organization. Taue, I had some conscientious scruples. I could not conscient to the country not to resort to Boston, in hopes of obtaining employment, which there is little or no chance of procuring. Other documents, also, which abundantly Committee. The sentiments which actuated that body were, doubtless, the same which an absent brother expressed, "I have been unwilling that there should be any division in the Baptist ranks, and so long as the ground of perfect neutrality was maintained, I was opposed to any new organization. Tsue, I had some conscientious scruples. I could not sometimes help asking myself, 'If we had conscience enough, should we not have less money in the Lord's treasury, and more 'fields to bury strangers in?' But since the ground of neutrality has been aband'oned, and a disposition manifested to yield to the unreasonable and wicked demands of those who live and fatten upon the unpaid to list of the slave, I feel, I confess, quite differently. I see not how we can do our duty to ourselves, our blessed Saviour, the poor heathen, or to our brethren who differ from us, without a new organization."

You may wonder that so many nam is are absent from the catalogue of the Convention and of its Committees; but the hope that the subject is not overlooked by our brethren of the religious press. We hoped the suggestions we made two weeks since, would call out something from pastors. The views we expressed, we are gratified to observe, are endorsed by the Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who, having copied our remaks, and their hostility to their brethren who feel compelled to plead the cause of the oppressed, and to rebuke the oppressor, was the motive that professedly restrained many who had been expected as coadjutors, from committing them-

nd to rebuke the oppressor, was the mo hat professedly restrained many who had expected as coadjutors, from committing them-elves fully to the measures of the Convention. The entire North will, no doubt, abandon the ard, if they persist in their subserviency to south. Meanwhile, funds are withheld by the South. Meanwhile, funds are withheld by many, who, hating robbery for burnt offering, because God hates it, refuse to co-operate with men, and thereby acknowledge them as worthy of fellowship, who bring "the hire of the laborers who have reaped down their fields, and which is of them kept back by fraud," nay, the very bones, and sinews, and blood of these laborers, as their part of the oblation. These laborers, as their part of the oblation. These laborers, as their part of the oblation. These

he subject, to acquaint us with your views, at searly a date as possible. Are you willing to cocive your support from us as an Anti-slavery committee? As soon as it shall be known that of the editor." We hope always to be one-sided prosperity, and find inexhaustible resources in the hard-handed industry of freemen. Fund where our judgment and conscience as a man are already flowing into our treasury, five hundred dollars of which we appropriated to the relief of our beloved brethren in Asia, as soon the of our beloved breaking in Asia, as soon in the solution of the failure of their banker in Calcutta. We love the servants of the Lord with unabated ardor, and have suffered no loss enthusiastic in his praises of Borrow's "Bible in

the land. When the solemn and affectionate remonstrances of our missionary brethren shall come to us from all parts of the globe, like so many rays of light and heat converging to a focus, then may we expect soon to see our beloved country delivered from this snare of the devil. The church shall first be purified, afterwards the nation itself; and no enlightened patriot will then deny, that we have been amply compensated for all the loss of money and of men which has been occasioned by the mission-ary enterprise.

Charlestown, Mass , July 23, 1842.

the North American Indians. 2. Mohammed-drawing is said to be superior, as well Indies. 4. The missionary intelligence for the number of pupils is 140. month of August, 5. Do, for the month for the month of February.

western associations, which are now compreis especially uaged a spirit of entire con-

sapprobation of the specious political knavery which so emphatically characterizes the designs of the French in this lustrum, in the To CORRESPONDENTS .- "Philanthropist's" been generally supposed.

nundred names from the contemplate the contemplate the honest amount of supering found to rote, had this secret covenant and coalition been suspected?

Allow us here to beg your attentive perusal of the accompanying pamphlet, which we wish you'to regard as a part of this communication. We should exceedingly regret being driven to that necessity; but it is generally true, we believe, that those subscribers who allow the method of the driving at Baltimore," but it cannot be justly accused of unfairness. The trans.—At a large meeting in from all parts of the Union, and a large rection will be printed. Send your name—wait not another day.

The month of May. Orders are coming in the month of May. Orders are coming i Allow us here to beg your attentive perusal of the accompanying pamphlet, whise we wish you to regard as a part of this communication. True, it is a fearless and most humilisting exposure of the "doings at Baltimore," but it cannot be justly accused of unfairness. The author is incapable of writing feebly, and hence his manner has been represented as severe. As to ardor of expression, it may be said, "On such a theme 'twere impious to be calm;" and when we contemplate the honest and therefore unaparing rebuke of a genuine reformer, ought we not, after the example of a magnanimous statesman, "to pardon something to the spirit of liberty!" Our beloved brother is no less remarkable for tenderness of heart than he is for markable for tenderness of heart than he is for prefer but two meals a day, to living without sagacity and strength of intellect. If he has his newspaper. In no other way, he thinks,

> dered to be sent to the city papers, deserves especial notice-in the country as well as in the

arise in which they will have to surrender the helm to others."

TELESCOPE .- A meeting of scientifie gentlenen has been held in this city, to consult with reference to the purchase of a telescope, and other astronomical instruments, of the first class, for the benefit of the city. A successful

CHURCH EDIFICE AT HONOLULU.-It was stated by Dr. Anderson, at the last monthly notethern must have such a channel as our Committee, or their contributions will be sent to the heathen, if sent at all, through some other denomination.

Some of the contributions will be sent to the heathen, if sent at all, through some other denomination. omination.
We request you, dear brother, after examining has been dedicated at Honolulu, Sandwich hese documents, and suitably deliberating upon Islands. The principal part of the expense was

Committee? As soon as it shall be known that suitable objects for our appropriations are selected, thousands now reluctantly connected with an objectionable organization, will hail with joy the occasion for their disentanglement. Should every missionary in the field express his unwillingness to be sustained by the unput tool of the slave, we are fully assured that our Northern brethren, whase lears for the missions have betrayed them into an unworthy compromise, would exult, that necessity was now laid upon them to be no longer "unequally yoked together" with the determined oppressors of their fellow-men. And the mission treasury, instead of being impoverished by such a dismisted of being impoverished by such a dismisted of being impoverished by such a distance on the late occasion of protest and separation for conscience sake, unprecedented nion, would experience, like that of the Bible ause on the late occasion of protest and sep-tration for conscience sake, unprecedented of the editor." We hope always to be one-sided

of interest in the cause of missions, but our Spain." He says, "Hereafter, commend us to nethod of action must not be inconsistent with George Berrow, Esq. He has let us right into or testimony against oppression.

Would to God that our disinterested brethren the heart of Old Spain; the land of heroes, and would send home a testimony on this brave and just men, just for the age in which, which, like a voice from Heaven, they lived. O how we travelled in our imagabroad would send none a testimon, which, like a voice from Heaven, should arouse the slumbering consciences of their countrymen. Who can tell but that they are destined to be the honored and happy instruments in the hand of Providence, of conferring an inestimable blessing upon the land of their birth as well as upon that of their adoption.

The coverige of God in the Pecific Ocean have The servants of God in the Pacific Ocean have furnished an example worthy of universal imitation. Their influence has been felt throughout the land. When the solemn and affectionate Spain, to distribute the word of God—the Bible.

school, embracing its 'plan'-or an account ary enterprise.

HENRY K. GREEN, Cor. Sec. of the course of study the text-books, the family accommodations, etc. All the arrangements appear to be eminently adapted Society of Inquiry.-This Society con- to promote the improvement and the hapnected with the Hamilton Theological Insti- piness of the pupils. The Board of Intution, report five of their members as de- struction consists of seven teachers and one eased during the last year. Papers have lecturer. We learn from a gentleman presbeen read before the Society during the year ent at the last examination that it was highly on the following subject. 1. The condition of satisfactory. The instruction in French and anism. 3. The conditions of the West that in the more common branches. The

of October. 6. The importance of missionary learn that a circle of ladies, connected with Conant on the religious state of Denmark and the Baptist Society in Lynn, have thrown off Conant on the religious state of Denmark and Germany. 8. The missionary intelligence a debt of some thousands of dollars which rested on the Society four or five years since, The Board have made choice of Rev. B. T. chiefly by their own industry. They have Welch, as preacher at the next anniversary.
The report notices, 'as a matter of great encouragement, the almost unexampled rise of interest and present and present in the state of the sta interest and prosperity in the eastern and have many such ladies connected with the churches in this region, and we have some who hended in this Society. On all the members are not such. We have a few such brethren too; but how many, we hope no one will have the curiosity to inquire.

THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Jarvis, author YORK.—The revivals at present progressing REVIVALS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW of a history of the Sandwich Islands, just published, represents that the French, having obtained possession of the Marquesas, are Utica Register, is one at Farmersville, where looking with envious eyes on the Hawaiian fifty-six have been baptized by the Baptist group. Mr. J. even goes so far as to say that 'neither pretext nor intrigues to enable since January 15th, has baptized seventy-one. them to obtain a foothold there, will be disontinued, except England and the United Canaau, in Nassau, in Broadalbin, in Eaton. States promptly and decidedly manifest their The work in Rochester continues with una

Pacific. —The importance of these islands, in communication is received, but we regret to say, a commercial view, is far greater than has Notice of the Delavan School in our next.

(F) The Rev. Thomas Driver, who is about closing his labors as paster of the South Baptist Church in this city, has received an invitation from the Baptist Church and Society in Lyun, to become their paster.

by inconsiderate harshness."

SLAVE TRADE.—The first attempt from English connection with the First Baptist Church in Piermont, Rockland Co. N. Y., and excepted an invitation from the First Baptist Church in Suffield, Ct., to become its pastor. We are obliged to bro. Torbet for saying, that having been prevented from seeing the paper, for a few weeks, he has "missed a valued friend." We suppose it will be a pleasure to him, as it is always to us, to introduce a "valued friend," to other friends of his, who would be likely to appreciate the acquaintance.

We trust our readers will not take alarm at the length and controversial characters.

SLAVE TRADE.—The first attempt from English the wicked traffic in negroes was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, year 1592, when John Hawkins, an adventurer, after-suppose it will be a pleasure to him, as it is always in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, year 1592, when John Hawkins, in adventurer, after-suppose it will be a pleasure to him, as it is a lower to extend the serior of few was held in Belfast, in Ireland, to form a company to this traffic, and some progress made in preliminaries, and certain documents in the proceedings, stood up, and in a tone of solemn with the strongest extended by the God of Justice—the God of the black as well as the white

this internal trains be blasted by the would alarm at the length and controversial charactics—the Godof the black as well as the ter of some articles in this number of our paner. We shall not suffer the paper to be overrun by such documents, but shall still take special pains to make it "various, useful, and entertaining" to all classes of our readers. Correspondents will please observe this, and be short.

NEW NEGROES.—The New Orleans papers, twelve or twenty days ago, gave an account of the unusual phenomenon of a snow storm in the far South. They said that the astonishment of the "young negroes, fresh from Africa and Cuba," was very great, and the capers they

year. A new volume will commence on the 12th of May next.

Secular Intelligence.

TRIAL OF MERCER.—Hutchinson Heberton TRIAL OF MERCER.—Hutchinson Heberton, the individual who was alleged to have abducted a young lady, fell by the hand of a brother of the latter, having been shot dead by him in a closed carriage, in which he was being privately conveyed out of the city by a friend, on board the steam ferry boat John Fitch. The full particulars of which we published the 18th of February last.

of February last.

The testimony was concluded on Tuesday, and the Court adjourned to give the associate of the Attorney General, on whom devolved the duty of opening for the prosecution, time for preparation. The testimony of several highly respectable physicians of Philadelphia, was adduced on the part of the State, to rebut the presumption of Mercer's insanity. In their belief, no action evinces insanity, which is peniet, no action evinices insanity, which is prompted by an apparent rational motive. There must be some delusion in monomania, and general mania, to constitute insanity. They were of opinion that the conduct of Mer-cer, as testified by the witnesses, did not indicate

ccr, as testined by the witnesses, due not indicate insanity.

At the trial of Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Percival, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield told the jury that the species of derangement in which the patient fancies the existence of injury, and seeks an opportunity of gratifying revenge by some act of hortility, affords no palliation in the eye of the law for any act of atrocity committed under its influence, by a person capable in other respects of distinguishing right from wrong.

There was considerable excitement in Woodbury, the scene of the trial, produced by the presence of some disreputable persons who had been subpensed on the part of the prosecution. These witnesses found great difficulty in getting to the place, having been ejected from the cars at Camdon, in consequence of other passengers refusing to ride with them, and, after they had been brought there in a private conveyance furnished by the Attorney General, the populace compelled the man to leave the transport of the product of the produ been brought there in a private conveyance furnished by the Attorney General, the populace compelled the man to leave the town, and the women were not allowed to approach the Court House. At the last accounts, they were standing at the extremity of the village, having no place to stay in, nor means of departure. It is probable they walked back to Camden.

IMP Mercer has been acquitted.

A SPLEDID STEAMER.—A new Steambaat, resulting a property of the accommodation and prince Albert, is to cost about half a million of dollars,—and there are 8,000 weavers' families actually starving in the manufacturing districts! How mean the expenditures of a strength of the council of all the Indian tribes, held at Tah-le-quah, Cherokee Nation. The object of the Council of all the Indian tribes, held at Tah-le-quah, Cherokee Nation. The object of the Council is to promote peace and harmony among the different tribes.

A SPLEDID STEAMER.—A new Steamboat, called the Empire, will be put upon the Hudson, between this city and Albany, at the opening of navigation, which will be, beyond all doubt, the largest and finest boat upon the American waters. She is built by the 'roy and New York Steamboat Company,' and intended to make the passages both ways in twenty-four hours. Of course, she is fitted influential member of the society of friends, who has recently been travelling in Virginia. "The day before we arrived at Suffolk a white man was convicted of the murder of his alswe-an old near who had flad status." A SPLEDID STEAMER .- A new Steamboat, extreme breadth 63 feet. The depth of her hold is 10 feet, her burthen one thousand four hundred tons, and she will draw, when complete for sailing, only four feet and six inches water. Her engines are placed upon each side of the boat, thus leaving an unbroken range of cabins, three hundred feet in length. The Ladies' Saloon, on the main deck, is eight y feet in length, leaving the remainder full two hundred and fifty feet. On her promenade deck she has two tiers of State Rooms two hundred feet in length, she will be able easily the state of the bottom of a well 25 feet to accommodate six hundred passengers with extreme breadth 63 feet. The depth of he hundred feet in length, with a hall in the centre thirteea feet in width. She will be able easily to accommodate six hundred passengers with berths. The diamater of her wheels is thirty-three feet, with twelve and a half feet face of buckets, and twenty-eight inches deep. She has four boilers, each eighteen feet in length and nine and a half in width, with double return flues, arranged in such a manner as to use

buckets, and twenty-eight inches deep. She has four boilers, each eighteen feet in length and nine and a half in width, with double return flues, arranged in such a manner as to use one or the whole, as the case may require. The weight of her boilers is one hundred and forty thousand pounds. She has also two engines, of which the cylinders are fourteen inches in diameter, with fourteen inches stroke of piston, driving eight blowers, and to each furnace. These blowers are constructed so that their whole force may be applied to one or more of the furnaces. She will be fitted up in the most magnificent style, and will be completed at an expense of \$120,000.—New York Tribune.

DEATH BY FREZING.—Mr. John Barber, Heath, 46, died on Saturday, the person of the furnaces attending his death were nearly as follows:—On Wednesday, 22d nit, the started from home for the purpose of going to Griswold's Factory Village in Coleraine, to work, but the weather being very stormy from the northeast on Thursday, in the afternoon, he started for home, and stopped at Mr. Elijah Flagg's for the purpose of warming and resting himself. Just at night Thursday, the wind shifted and blew (the snow being very light) very strongly from the west; at about five o'clock he started from Mr. Flagg's, and the weather continuing cold and rough, the neigbbors could not break out the road until Saturday, at which time, about ten o'clock, he was found in the school house woods by his oldest son, evidently in a senseless state, lying

PORTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The following paragraph which we clip from the editorials of The Rev. THOMAS DRIVER, who is the Philanthropist, expresses well our experience

stood in all such cases, that we do not assum to pronounce sentence of condemnation upon them, but only to indicate that they do not such that they do not pastor of the Baptist Church in Hollidaysburgh, Pa. We are gratified to learn of the interest which bro. Bell feels in the circulation of the Reflector. His proposal is accepted, and his services gratefully appreciated.

IFP The Rev. A. M. Torbet has dissolved his connection with the First Baptist Church in St. A. Torbet No. 1. The Rev. A. M. Torbet has dissolved his connection with the First Baptist Church in St. A. Torbet No. 1. The Rev. A. M. Torbet No. 1. The Re

cut on the occasion were extraordinary. Live came those young negroes from Africa and Cuba? Is not the slave trade declared piracy? Do not our orators on every fourth of July, cations in a single week. Youth's Companion.—This beautiful little weekly is a periodical of sterling merit and egtablished reputation. It is published at the Raccorder, for one dollar a slave trade. -A. S. Standard.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.—The following has been found an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot-bed, and plant the cucumber seed upon them: when the stems are two or three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plant, roots and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance raidly in growth, and produce fruit two

VERMONT SUGAR.—Next *to Louisiana, Vermont is the great sugar-producing State in the Union. The amount of maple sugar made there in 1840, was over 2,559 tons: this at 5 cents a pound, is worth \$225,965 20. The Montpelier Watchman thinks this is very far below the quantity produced last year, and says that the produce this season will, at the low price of 5 cents, be worth one million of dollars.

DEATH OF GENERAL ARMSTONG. insanity.
of Mort indicate
fundamental murder of
fundamental murder
fun

THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—D. Appleton & Co, of New York, have published the Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel Munson and the Rev. Henry Lyman, late missionaries to the India Archipelago, with the journal of their Exploring tour, by Rev. William Thompson.

HORRISLE CRUELTY.—We are permitted to take the following extract from a letter by an influential member of the society of friends, who has recently been travelling in Virginia.

"The day before we arrived at Suffolk a white man was convicted of the murder of this slave—an old man who had fled about the festrone him behind his large and made as the festrone him behind his large and made.

The road from Albany was in many places, so very lad that the carriages proceeded with difficulty, and in one instance, the progress made in nine hours was only thirteen miles."

In Chicago, Ill, superfine flour, is selling at from \$2.75 to \$3.00, per bhi; corn at from 15 to 18 cents per bushel; cheese at from 4 to 5 cts, per lb.; harns at from 3 to 4 cts; lutter at from 6 to 8 cts; and pork, per 100 lb, at from 2 to 2.25.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Turnboll, Mr. Benjamin Bend Mr. of Billerca, to Mess Sarah Putnam of this city. By Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Henjamin White of Newton, in Miss Mary Holmes, Mr. Stites Kendali to Miss Françes Emise Whitman, —Mr. Benjamin F. Mahan to Miss Mary A. E. D. Hobbs. Mr. William H. Brown to Mrs. Rarah J. Brewer. Mr. John Henry Barlis to Miss Blizabeth Melantics. Mr. Martin V. Lencoln to Miss Elizabeth Meland. In Contiboro', by Rev. A. Jayrons, Mr. Harrison Chine to Miss Mary An. Walker, John of Mathhoux.

In Providence, by Rev. Dr. Wayland, Rev. Joseph Smith, pastes of the First Rapital Church in Newport, to Miss Ablgull M., daughter of Okis Parkhurst, of Misford, Mar. In Bridgewater, Mr. William J. Curler, of the firm of Reed, Wing & Cutler, of Boston, to Misc Louis C. Wash-burn, of Reiderwater. ourn, or Bridgewater.
In Edgartown, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Andem Day,
of Nantucket. to Mus Frudence Butler.

Deaths.

In this city, Christiana Yeager, 9 years. Alice Eliza, ife of Mr. Senjamin Bradiey, 20. In Charlestown, Mrs. Abiguil Gibbs, 96. In Enadolph, 5th lest, infant non of Denzon Alphens

Alden. In Lowell, April L. Dr. William Graves, 60. In Ashburuham, Mr. Samson Benjamin, 69, Mr. Samuel H. Keyes, 95.

Notices.

The subscriber acknowledges the payment of one hundred deliare by the Raidwin Place Caurch, to constitute him a Life Director of the American Baptier Home Mission Society. While he appreciates the truly Christian principle, which incites to such liberality to save soin and their country, he cannot withhold his grateful acknowledgement of this expression of personal regard to himself and labors. He is happy to labor with such breightness to speak the property of the property

ren to speend the gospel at home. Wissian Howa.

ANNELL MARTING OF THE AMERICA AND FOREIGN REAL SOCIETY.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of the America and Foreign Blad Society.—The Marting of the America has been supported by the Control of the Foreign House of the Foreign House of the Foreign House of the Foreign House of the House with the state of the Annual Report of the Board will then be stread; and brethren Levi Tucker of Buffelo, William Hague of Boston, and A. C. Kendrick of Hamilton, are expected to address the meeting.

ICP The members of the Sactive are respected to meet in the Lecture Room, at 9 o'ctock, for the purpose of electing officers and a new Board of Managers, and of steeding to such their bare for Board of Managers, and of altending to such their Davids Managers, and of the Managers.

New York, April 5, 1843.

Advertisements.

Re-Opened.

**EORGE TURNULL, would respectfully announce to his friends and former customers that he has resemed his old store No. 3? Washington Street, where would particularly call their attention to his large and cli selected fresh stock of Laces, Embroideries, Howiery, Moniens, &c. a. which he is determined to ill once, Muslims, &c. a. which he is determined to ill as such prices that he is fully confident, upon an wrate, cannot be undersold.

No. A low select cartons of rich Bonnet Kibbens of he lakest styles.

61. April 19.

Have you read them? OLVER'S LECTURES, SIXTH EDITION.

23,000 Copies, 7th Edition, OF REV. MR. BANVARD'S TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK.

THE publishers of this executiont and justly approved work for Subhath schools, takes pleasure in announcing the savatrat govern on as just from the press. The fact that treaty three theseasd copies have been issued within wently one months, and that the demand is constantly on the increase, is swidence which cannot be gainsayed, shat the work was needed and that it is appreciated. Superintendents and teachers bear their autendand considered teatings in favor of this little musual, as and decided teatings in favor of this little musual, as schools. A few recommendations are selected.

From Rev. Lamuel Porter, Paster of the Worthen Street Bap.

that Church, Lewell.

STDE Topical Gression Book, prepared by Rev. Joseph Benvard, is used in the Worthern citree; Sapicis Sathath Benvard, is used in the Worthern citree; Sapicis Sathath and the Church of the Work, and, as far as I have had an opportunity to examine, think the plan woll excused. A few ideas presented in the mind at one time, mixe a more abiding impression than when many, disconnected with early other, claim the attention at once In this question hook the pupils have but one subject to examine at one lesson and hence must obtain more thorough information than by the old methods, take pleasure in commending the work to the examination and patronage of all persons interested in Sabbath school instruction.

From Rev. Mr. Caldicott, Paster of the Baptist Church, Rep.

"Ba. Banvano, —I am very much pleased with your Topical Question Book for Sabbath schools. I think it a very valuable help to the teacher, and calculated to give

Banvard's Infant Series, No. 1.

In compliance with the urgent solicitations of a number of his friends, who have used the Topical Question Book Rev. Mr. Survard has consented to prepare a series of small question books, four in number, for the infant department in Salabath schools. The first number is sow stereotyped and for eale by the Bookseliers.

Those who have examined this number of the Infant series, consider it admirately adapted, both by its simplicity and clear exhibition of truth, to interest and interact the Infant mind.

Jons P. Jawarr, Publisher, Salem, Mass. Topical Question Book, \$19.53, per hundred, Banvard's lands force, No. 1, \$5 Up per hundred.

EXNDALL and LINCOLN, Washington Street, and by B. S. WASHSUGAN, at the S of Depository, Cornhiti, Bessea. March 19.

FORD'S EATING HOUSE. NO. 2 WILSON'S LANE BOSTON.

(Noar State St. and the Post Office.)

THIS Establishment is intended to accommodate gentlement who statedly or occasionally visit the city with men who statedly or occasionally visit the city with Tras Buttor of Passan and a reasonable pitce. Tras Buttor of Passan and a reasonable pitce, and be found at any Esting Blone in valid the state of Passan and State Blone with the state of Passan and State Blone with the state of Passan and State Blone with many find it convenient to patronise the establishment.

Match furnished at any time from 6 o'clock in the morang until 9 o'clock in the evening.

March 1972

John H. Symonds, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public,

HAIR CUTTING ROOMS No 231 Washington Street, under Marthers' Hotel, a pleasant rooms opposite, No. 186 Washington Furest, er of Franklin Street, (up stairs) where he will give trict personal attention to all who may favor hem with his strict personal attention to all who may favor him will their patronage. N. S. Katore set in the best manner. Open evening until 9 o'clock. Closed on the Sabbath. March 28.

Agents for the Reflector.

Agents for the Reflector.

Our/riseds are particularly requested to forward memory to current in Baston, it peasants in the tenenocerrent messay in sent for eubscriptions, it measangs are the eutscriptions in measangs.

Postmaniers are included by law to forward memory in payment of engine free of eapense.

Postmaniers are included by law to forward memory in payment of each for the edity of New York.

Without Hall, Morganier and County.

Joseph Indexwood, Thompson Ct.

I. Bason, Foxbern', Mass.

H. A. Drake, Stutterlige, Mass.

A. L. Fox, Stenten, St.

Perry J. Chase, Frevidence, R. 1.

John F. Pope, for W. Wetterler.

Lovell B. L. Allony, N. Y.

Tastid Teary, Falmer.

Rev. Geo. Foxt. Lesswille. N. Y.

Rev. L. C. Keuvan, for the State of Maine.

Mr. M. Carpenter, of Charlestown.

Rephon R. Benedict, of Pawtacket, R. I.

William M. Jones, Hawlington, Fa. I. Hr. M. Carpenter, of the first of Mains,
Fisphen S. Benedict, of Fawtacket, R. I.
Wiltons M. Jones, Hautington, Fa.
I. P. Noble, Payetteville, Oncodags Ge., X. Y.
A. K. Bell, Hellidaysborgh, Harste , Huntington, Co. Penn.

Poetry.

BY H. B. TAPPAN.

The Converted.

She leaned upon the casement, and looked out.
It was a summer's night in Italy;
The moonbeams lay upon the sleeping earth,
Ghostly and pale, like appirits of the night;
The air was burdened with the sweets of flowers,
And stole upon the senses gratefully.
The nightingale's sweet song rose plaintively,
And melted from its full, rich tone, into
A low, passionate cadence; lingering
Itom the rank ser multi iss music A low, passionate cadence; lingering Upon the rapt ear, until its music. Ceased and the whisperings of the night wind's Voice.————There were no other sounds; The palace halls where pleasure nightly woord. Her votaries, were slient and deserted; Bave when a step upon the marble hoo. Bave when a step upon the mensile presence, or the breeze Betray ed the mensile presence, or the breeze Found echo there, and filled the solitude With music. Lady Clara was alone; For on her spirit grief was brooding, which, Not ev'n the beauty of that summer night, Nor the beauty of that summer night, Nor the beauty of that summer night, Nor flattering tribute, tendered by the great And high-born, could dispel. She was the flower of the state of the summer of s that flush her native sky ; and from ber

Eye, the light of its own glorious sun flashed Her hair, unprisoned from its golden clasp, Half shading, with its wealth of tresses, her When thought grew eager and impassioned, Did she strain them nervously, and press the usly, and press then To her forehead-to shut out the vis Of her fancy. Hours passed on, and yet she Moved not; there was that within her breast, which Had no sympathy with what it once most layed. To hold sweet commune with itself, to Feed upon its grief, and keep its Wretchedness from a world's curious eye,
Was all for which she seemed or cared to live
They called her once the "merry lady Clara,"
When she was in her girlhood; for her life Betrayed the soul's warm impulse in its glance;

Her voice fell pleasantly upon the ear, The loud laughter of a stream, whose waves break Musically in the warm, glad sunlight ! But now, that she had come to wor and from her dream of earlier years, awoke To its reality, her spirit changed; And she grew thoughtful; and her mirth was hushed All day in silence she would sit, As though a spell were on her; or her heart ding o'er its grief, too deep for Utterance. There were who leved the lady Clara: And now, in sympathy and tenderness,

I hey sought her. Thus ran the tale, 'tis said, that Wed one whom she loved not; for her heart was Given to and ther, one of lowly birth,-Christ's missionary. She came and heard his Went again, and came away believing. With her faith there came sore trials; but her Hope was firm; which, founded on the rock Christ God's book promised, and thus she believed.

God's book promised, and thus she believed.

And there had come a change.

Upon her father, for he smiled not. His

Voice grew stern and harsh; and if he spoke of
Clara, 'twas with bitterness. They said

He loved her not, for she was never seen,
Eut all day long she kept her room alone;
And so he ordered it; they knew not why,
But so it was. He knew how she was changed,
And, in his passion, cursed her—bade her fice
His prosonce; for he owned her not.

Her spirit droomed:

Her spirit drooped; And as each long and sunny day went by, And he came not—and the memory of His curse gave keener anguish hourly, And he came not—and the memory of His curse gave keener naguish hourly,
And her young heart, whose first, warm love was given To him whose Master she now worshipped, found Not the altar where to bring its effering.—
She knew that she should die; for her heart strings Were broke: she had been weaned from earth, and now Her longings were for heaven. The night Was waning; and the moon, no longer up, Had left the world in darkness. Still she moved Not. From the early twilight, she had been As in a revery; but she was wearied With long grief and watching; and now slept. The morn was breaking when he came; he had Gone forth that night to revel; but The teacher met bim, and he listened—charmed At the music of those words!—and now, he Would seek the lady Clara, that he might hear More. There came no answer to his call; and Eagerly he entered where she lay: atill As before: her face, half buried in her Long, dark hair, but pale and cold; that was not Life! He started—then drew nearer—she seas Dead!

Boston, 1843.

The Family Circle.

Progress of Error.

Great crimes generally spring from small beginnings, as well as great trees and great cities. The heart grows hard and great cities. and wicked by degrees, and probably the worst man that ever lived can recollect the time when he shuddered, and hesitated at the idea of committing a small truth should be often impressed on the young; say to them, "avoid the appearance of evil," for every time you deliberately do a wrong thing, you pour a dose of poison into the heart, which will tend to destroy conscience, and break down the principles of virtue, you ought to cherish.

The traveller who put up at the old sign of Gen. Wayne, in Alesbury, some fifteen or eighteen years ago, I promise vou. hands with, and praising somewhat, Montgomery Rosco, the inn-keeper's son, as fine a little boy as ever blessed a parent with the full blossoming of early promises. He was so obedient to his parents, so attentive and respectful to strangers, so kind and invariably polite to every one, and withall, he learned so smart at

Few youth ever left home with fairer is and with better character than prospects and with better character than did Montgomery, when at the age of 15, he was sent to Philadelphia and put under the care of a business doing merchant that he might get such an insight into the business, as would justify his father in setting him up in a store in Alesbury, for this was the destiny he had marked out for his favorite child. His history is directly his favorite child. His history is directly in point in establishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully

Mr. M. to sell him a cask of such wine as Montgomery had given him the evening before. Mr. M. looked at Montgomery uniformity and freedom. He has become next time. The exposure was too humiliat-ing for the high spirited youth to bear. He quired by himself. But I must quote to saw his friend and entreated him to tell Mr. M. that he drew the wine. His friend laughed and told him he would for an oyster country, and some of whose poems would supper. The bargain was struck—he acquitted Montgomery in Mr. Markley's eyes; but the poor boy was destitute of money. He had already taken some long steps aside. He took another, and resorted to his master's drawer for money to meet the expense of the supper he had

While they sat in the cellar to which they had repaired, a gaming board was produced; and he was asked to play for small sum. The thought struck him that here was a chance to win the money he had taken from his master, and return it. He played and lost. He played

again and again, still he lost. His error was now of an His error was now of an alarming character. He became desperate—he took the further sums from the counter, which were necessary to pay what he borrowed and lost. It was missed-he saw himsel liable to be discovered and ruined, and resolved at a single effort to retrieve his character, by procuring the sum deficient, and depositing it somewhere where it might seem to have been overlooked.

He rose, late at night-he entered the store, took two hundred dollars and went to a gambling house, where he was confident he could win the money. He lost it every cent. The morning came-Mr. M. happened not to examine the drawer which had contained the money himself; and at ten o'clock told Mont gomery to carry it to the old bank. Mr. Markley had a large deposit in another bank, and the infatuated youth drew a check on that bank, for the \$200, signed his master's name to it, presented it, and was detected. He confessed the whole affair when it was too late; he had intended to deposit the money he thus attempted to draw in lieu of the money lost, and depend on chance to conceal the crime

yet a little longer. and with a tear in his eye, and grasping my hand he said—"I am going to the my hand, he said-"I am going to state prison, for a six penny glass of wine"—alluding to the first error he com mitted and which had led to all the rest.

A Lame Boy.

A poor lame boy came one day to a A poor lame boy came one day to a gentleman who was very kind to him, and asked for a piece of string, saying, "Do let it be a good long bit, sir." The gentleman inquiring what it was for, the boy seemed unwilling to tell; but at last said it was to make a cabbage-net, which he could sell for three pence, as he wished to send the money to help to pay for printing Bibles for the heathen: "And you know. sir," added he, "it may pay for letters to give you faith. I am sorry you have pronounced it a 'stupid assertion,' that 'all men are created free and equal.' Wo to our liberties, when the could sell for three pence, as he wished to send the money to help to pay for printing Bibles for the heathen: "And you know. sir," added he, "it may pay for pretends to say that all men are born printing Bibles for the heathen: "And you know, sir," added he, "it may pay for printing one side of a leaf of one of them."
The gentleman gave him a large piece of string, and told him to bring the net to him when it was finished. The boy him when it was finished. Evidently to the Evidently to the string, and told him to pring the boy to have known this? But to what the brought it, and the gentleman said, "you Declaration refer? Evidently to the natural right of every man to his own the produce of his labor, phyare a good boy; there are three pence for you to send for the Bibles, and three pence for yourself." "No, sir," expense for yourself." "No, sir," expense for yourself." the bibles, and the produce of his labor, physical or mental. Every man is born as claimed the boy, "do send it all, perhaps free as any other man, as far as nature is it will pay for printing both sides."
S. S. Gleaner.

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Reply of Dr. Brisbane to a South Carolina Slave-holder.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1840. frankness as well as kindness. I now take laws; let them there grow up together;

It will be unnecessary for me to write in a free man? Will they not both feel that full, as I shall transmit to you in a few days, a published letter I addressed to the Baptist denomination in the South, in which I think I satisfactorily meet the most of your arguments, and to the satisfactorily meet the most of your arguments, and to the satisfactorily meet the white the block man will endure the white faction of my own mind at least, suffi-ciently refute them, and prove that the as the white the black? How then can Bible does not sanction slavery. In you deny the Declaration that 'all men reading my speech, you did not seem to bear in mind, that I was addressing an audience already convinced that slave-holding is wrong in principle and wrong in practice. I was not attempting to convince. by a regular course of arms. ment, those whom addressed, but I merely them? Do you suppose God will, as in designed to present to them succinctly the days of Pharaoh, make use of miramy former and my present views—at the cles to bring the South to abolish slavery? same time there speech cogent to minds at the North, on this great object in raising up thousands which require to be more fully presented and tens of thousands in our land to to be properly appreciated by a Southern argue this matter with those who hold reader. You have, in undertaking to their fellow-men in bondage. Two years reply, only caught glimpses here and ago eight hundred thousand slaves were

The next morning the same young gen- his own unschooled effort and in the tleman stepped into the store and asked leisure moments he could catch, learned again, as if to warn him to tel! the truth conversant with the Scriptures, and has a you some lines composed by a native African girl, who was a slave in this

"Some view our sable race with scornful eye, Their color is a diabolic dye; Remember, Christian, negroes black as Cain, May be refined, and join the angelic train."

As regards what you say about your own exemption from influence and preju-dice and interest, I have no right to contradict what you say of your own feelings; searched my heart closely, I found that I was liable to such influence as well as others. No one perceives the influences at the time he is under them; it is when he masters his prejudice and interest that he knows that he was under control. But all of us are frail, and all are more or less liable to be controlled by these passions, prejudice and self-interest.-These are the passions that require the constant vigilence of a Christian, and hence the importance of the injunction, 'deny thyself daily.' You say, ened men of the present day, have settled down into the opinion that there is nothing more calculated to lead to fatal consequences than conclusions drawn from isolated and abstract principles.'—Please inform me who those enlightened men are -I do not know the Philosopher who says so. It is to my ignorance of the philoso phy of the day that you must attribute this question. But I should think all first principles isolated and abstract—I know not how the mathematician would succeed without isolated and abstract principles to begin with. I should think too, that it would be much more 'fatal' to truth to disregard first principles. There are without doubt, self-evident truths, or I should rather say, there are truths selfevident to those who have no interest in denying them; and these truths are the basis of all good reasoning. Recently, Southern men have found it convenient to join with monarchists in denying the truth of our glorious Declaration of Independence. But a Southern man wrote it, and Southern men signed it, and Southern men now every 4th of July sing pæans to it. And I believe it, and you would believe it, if you should be brought under the galling hand of oppression. And i you study the subject thoroughly, you will believe it yet without needing your enslavement to give you faith. concerned—no man is born a slave unless the civil law makes him a slave. As he

Take the child of a free man, and the child of a slave, as soon as they are born, and carry them upon some uninhabited island, My DEAR W .- Encouraged by your over which no government extends its the liberty to reply to your review of my will either of them have any consciousspeech. onvince, by a regular course of argu- of removing evils as well as introducing are arguments in that It appears to me that God is now at work there of what required more profound thought than you have allowed yourself to give.

My opening remark about the 'grace of God,' was not designed as an argument, as you suppose. It was only intended as an humble acknowledgement of God's an humble acknowledgement of God's convincing all Britain of the sin of slavery flavor. (for grace means unweited force) in point in establishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully satisfied that his, in all its main and general features, is the hattory of thousands. I said he was apprenticed to a merchant; it was Mr. Markley; his master esteemed him highly and placed in him limited confidence. For a little while he remembered the kind admonitions of his faithful father of selecting company—was conscientious in the discharge of every duty—and tried as well as he was all the selection of the solid the appearance of evid. One day, however, he went to a neighboring admental to a moment to see a young gentleman and netures a before we down the solid on and returns a borrowed book. His friend, very politely, drew a glass of wine from one of the casks, and pressed him to dish, he did so and departed.

The next day to substant the color Draine care of evid, and the strengths of color with the town of all very and their days of the substant and advanced the solid, she was an advanced the solid political to the solid of circumstant and advanced the solid. Shall we should be a solid political to the solid of circumstant and advanced the solid. Shall we should be a solid political to the solid of circumstant and advanced the solid political to the solid of circumstant and advanced the solid political to the solid of the color of the solid of the solid political to the solid of the color of the solid of t

mes from the hand of his Creator he is

a free man; but the civil law seizes him

as soon as he is born, and brings him up

in the civil law the Declaration of Inde-

hurry of the moment, he did not stop the liquor properly. His master came in—saw the neglect, and inquired—"Montgomery, have you been at the wine cask?" It was an awlul moment to him; he dare not pause to think—he yielded to another temptation, and answered tremblingly, "No sir, I have not." The old gentleman looked at him most searchingly—then turned and stopped the liquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gen—this alleged inferiority, I will now say that observation in Cincinnati among the colored people, has satisfied me that it is gaining strength every day, and even in the South itself this spirit is at work. There are Southern men, yea in this city will death may be added ten thousand more. But you cannot check the spirit of abolition; it is gaining strength every day, and even in the South itself this spirit is at work. There are Southern men, yea slave-holders, (I speak from personal shouledge,) who are anxious for the abolition of slavery. It is well for the country that those who are controlling and directing this abolition spirit are reliable to the sential to its acceptability with these hard winch, it is gaining strength every day, and even in the South itself this spirit is at work. There are Southern men, yea slave-holders, (I speak from personal knowledge,) who are anxious for the abolition of slavery. It is well for the country that those who are controlling and directing this abolition spirit are reliable to the sential to its acceptability with these hard winch, and even in the South itself this spirit is at work. There are Southern men, yea slave-holders, (I speak from personal knowledge,) who are anxious for the abolition of slavery. It is well for the country that those who are controlling and directing this abolition spirit are reliable to the liquid fire,—and experience has howeledge, who are anxious for the abolition of slavery. It is well for the coun other means than moral suasion, and peaceful political action. It is well it is fiery politicians feel for the poor slave, and Jewett, which we find in the Journal for hands. That the time is not far distant, when the spirit of abolition will prevail over the whole of the Northern States, I you prevent discussion? How can you by the same class of men. Indeed the any longer shut out the light? Better to whole business of rum-selling is very like be informed now, that you might be pre-pared to meet the crisis. I firmly beeve that if you listen not to the abolitionists, whose designs are peaceful, God will raise up another set of people, and set into operation other means, if not in our own country, in other countries, by which this system of oppression shall be removed. God will not always suffer his people to

e slaves.

England and France, with whom we constant intercourse, are deeply ngaged in abolition movements. Other ntries, too, are awaking; and will you God is not at work? 'He will in his ay God is not at work? wn way remove this thing out of the world,' and this is his work now.

[To be concluded.]

English and Irish Beggars. You may journey many a mile in Engin their manner and deportment, so much alike, that they appear, if not members of one family, to have been all educated n the same school. It is otherwise in Ireland; everywhere there is some national characteristic, the ramifications of which are various and numerous. English pauper is at once bowed down by misery, and murmurs and complains under its endurance from first to last The Irish beggar wrestles with distress he can exist upon so little food, as to seem almost able to live without it; but he cannot do without his jest: there are moments when the heart beats lightly even in his starving bosom. The poverty of the English, except at stated times, sullen; the poverty of the Irish is garru-lous: the Englishman takes relief as a right; the Irishman accepts it as a bo You may aid half a dozen English paupers without receiving thanks; you cannot relieve an Irish beggar without being paid in blessings.—Hall's Ircland.

The Lion and Giraffe. On our route homeward we halted a spot where a novel scene once occurred and which was described by an individual who witnessed it when a boy. Near a very small fountain which was shown to stood a camel-thorn tree, (Acacia feet high, with a flat bushy top. Many years ago, the relater, then a boy, was re turning to his village, and having turned aside to the fountain for a drink, lay down on the bank and fell asleep. Being awoke by the piercing rays of the sun, he saw, through the bush behind which he lay, a giraffe browsing at ease on the ender shoots of the tree, and, to his orror, a lion, creeping like a cat, only a dozen yards from him, preparing to pounce on his prey. The lion eyed the giraffe for a few moments, his body gave a shake, and he bounded into the air, to eize the head of the animal, which instantly turned his stately neck, and the lion, missing his grasp, fell on his back in the centre of the mass of thorns, like spikes, and the giraffe bounded over the plain. The boy instantly followed the example, expecting as a matter of course, that the enraged lion would soon find his way to the earth. Some time afterwards the people of the village, who seldom spot, saw the in the air; and as it is alm sign that the lion has killed game, or ome animal is lying dead, they went to the place, and sought in vain till, coming under the lee of tree, their olfactory nerves directed them to where the lion lay dead in his thorny bed. I still found some of his bones under the tree, and

what I scarcely could have credited. Moffat's Southern Africa.

hair on its branches, to convince me of

The old Cider Drinker.

He was not very old, but very fat and lazy. In a hot summer's day, he used to prefer sitting on the lowest step of the outer cellar stairs, where he could keep cool. There he would stay, without his coat, and let the bright hours run out their sands while he was existing in vain. He loved to have his eider cold, and to have it handy; and so to make all things perfect he had a hogshead of cider mounted upon skids close by the cellar stairs, with a fawcett within reach of his hands, and a mag by his side. He could then draw from the tap and help himself without rising; and mug after mug of the sour stuff was thus made to flow from the wooden puncheon to this living cider jug. When his face was reddened, and head warmed, and his nerves dulled, he would lean against the post and sleep. He awaked, still on the same seat, to feel his thirst returning, and to drink again. Thus passed the day. The sun shone on the husbandman at his toil, and ripened the rich fruits around him; but the Cider Drinker cared only for his adraughts. The housewife stirred briskly to prepare food and clothing to sustain and adorn her charge; but the Cider Drinker had thoughts only for his sung. What a life! They say a pig lives tike a real gentleman; but whose pig is it that can bear the draughts of that mug? And then see how the acid of the cider sours his temper. The children keep shy of him, and his very dog skulke out of his sight. His eyes are red, The old Cider Drinker.

We again present our readers with a not in the hands of mere politicians. Let Temperance Lyric, from the pen of Dr. they will not wait the deliberate process of cool and calm reasoning. They who now join hand in hand with the South to cry down and exterminate abolitionists, predicament and blank look of the gin-will make their voice to be heard, when seller, on discovering the real character they begin to take this matter into their of the barter exchange he had made, have not the least doubt: and then how can less profitable are not unfrequently made



A COTTON SPECULATION.

All men have souls, but some are small indeed,
Not larger than a small brass pin's small head,
If we must judge of them by outward acts;
For, reader, I could give a score of facts
That prove the souls of some so very small,
You'll say they might as well have none at all.

I've seen a wretch creep softly through the door Who, racked with burning pains, had scarce the power To lift his head, pale, trembling for his fate:
But while all eyes, save his, with tears were wet,
Approach the bed, and dun the man for debt.

Now just put such a soul Within a small pipe bowl, And with your thumb the open space defend;
In vain is all your care
You cannot keep it there;
'Twill make a turnpike of the little end.

Of such a soul I now propose to sing:
Come, muse, erect your head, and spread your wing;
Not toward you blazing orb I bid thee go,
But let thy flight be, like my subject, love.

In Bristol County, in a certain town,
Not fifty miles from one they call Fall River,
A trader lived, a man of some renown;
And though he peddied grog they called him clever.
He chanced to have a very worthy wife,

He chanced to have a very worthy wife,
Possessed of real sobleness of mind,
Benevieut and kind;
And swayed by her he lived a decent life.
Upright in some respects, yet still for gold,
The devil's own elixir, Rum, he sold;
And while promoting thus the public good,
Took in exchange the cash, or—what he could.

His house stood distant from his store Some twenty rods or more; And toward the close of a fair summer's day A wretched beggar thither bent his way.

His eye was sunken and his look was sad ; His eye was sunken and his look was sad;

His beard, unshaven, o'er his bosom hung;

While tattered rags, with which the wretch was clad,
Stirred by the evening breeze, around him awung.

An old crushed hat protected his grey head,
While his thin locks were streaming in the wind

He moved along with tottering, feeble tread,
Bending beneath a pack
Which rested on his back,

He mounts the steps and gently rings the bell; The wife invites him in and sets a chair, And while the wretch his tale of wee doth tell, There glistens in her eye the sympathetic tear. She offers food, but that he does not want— And seeing what a scare-crow dress he 's got on, Concludes, of clothing he must sure be scant, Especially of that part made of cotton.
For through his tattered rage, all glazed with dirt, (Aithough she has a most observant eye), Collar or wristbands she cannot espy,
Or e'en the smallest vestige of a shirt.
Then quick as thought she to her chamber flow,

And from her husband's ample store Selected one he oft had were, And in the beggar's lap the needed garment threw

He stammered out his thanks, and in his pack He stowed the gift, and swung it on his back; Then took his leave, and toward a neighboring wood He bent his steps and made what speed he could.

As any tippler would with gin inflamed eyes; And thus communed he with himself: "Shall I, To please the eyes of other people, die? True, I am shirtless, but then, what's the harm? We need more than our clothes to keep us warm. To clothe the outward man is sure a sin, Rags will buy gin, and gin, I sure must have, Raga will buy gin, and gin, I sure must have, Without, though clad in silks, I could not live. So here it goes!" The garment then he tore, And with the rags he hasted to the store, And had his empty bottle filled once more.

And had his empty bottle filled once more.

As out the wretch was passing with his gin
By chance the merchant's lady happened in,
And to her husband thus—"What had he there
Within that bottle ?!"—"What ? some gin, my dear."
'And could that wretched beggar thus deceive?
Can tears tell liss—what shall we then believe?
Stooping and sad, he tottered to our door,
And begged I would 'have pity on the poor.'
While like a child he wept I could but heed
His prayer, and gaws him what he seemed to need;
He'd not a rag of cotton on his skin,
And had he still the cash to purchase gin?'
"He did not pay in cash," the man replied;
"Not cash?—and what had he to pay beside?"
"Why, Hags." "He barter rags!! what sort? spequick,

Advertisements.

Just Published.

Just Published.

The Karen Apostle; or Memoirs of KoThab-Byu, the first Karen convert, with notices concerning his Nation. With maps and plates. By Rev Faxxets Maron, Missibinary. American edition. Edited by Frof. H. J. Rivery, of Newton Theological Institution.

3.39 This is a work of thrilling inferrest containing the history of a remarkable man, and giving also much information respecting the Karen Mission, heretofree unknown in this country. Illustrated by maps and cuts. It must be sought for and read with a vidity by those interested in this most interesting Mission. Fref. Ripley says in his introductory note:

ais most interesting Mission. Fred. Kipley says in his irroductory note:

"The following pages were sent me by the Rev. Mr.

"The following pages were sent me by the Rev. Mr.

ason, with the request that I would superintend their ablication in this country. They are accordingly now in forth, in hope that the interest which has been felt in chalf of the Karens may be deepened, and that the cause missions to the heather in general may be promoted, the striking proof of the power of the gospel here exhibited.

by the striking proof of the power of the gospel here exhibited.

The maps which accompany the Memoir, are reduced from Rushton's Bengal Gazetteer of 1812, and are more correct than any thing else of the kind heretofore pulsabel in this country. All the interior of Tavoy and a part of Mergui, as presented in that work, were taken the Karen atations mentioned to the interior of protocol, are here marked beside those visited by Ko Tanh-Byas. they will be useful in reading other misomany account. The drawing of the Karen knusse is Mrs. Mason's work."

The drawing of the Karen house is Mrs. Mason's work."

Just published by GOULD, KENDALL, & LINCOLN, April 5.

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Apply 3. Ekklows, for the Trustess.

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Main Street, Charlestown, who will be happy to give
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ANTIOCH; or, Increase of Moral Power in the Church
of Christ, by Rev. Plancelles Cruckel, Rochester,
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Boston.

CONTENTS.

Simplicity of the gospel in its end and in its measures
of reform. Nature of moral power. Analysis of it as exof christ, by Rev. Plancelles Cruckel Rochester,
N.Y. and the subscriber, N.Y. and the subscriber,
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Boston, 9 (breshiff, Feb. 1, 1643.

Boston, 9 (breshiff, Feb. 1, 1643.

The cories, erry the cories this paper with the address advertisement marked, will give it a few insertions in their columns, they shall receive the Eciscle for one year, with the thanks of the publisher.

George P. Daniels.

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has again engaged in the Bookselling business.

He will be happy to wait upon his former customers and the public generally at the store recently occupied by Mr. Hammond, corner of Bouth Mais and College streets, where a good assortment of Theological, Religious, Classical, Miscellaneous and School Books, and Stationery, will at all times be key for sale on the most favorable terms.

Previdence, Oct. 20th, 1642.

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Woodman & Parker, HAT MANUFACTURE ES.

NO. 61 WASSINGTON STREET,
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Most of comp description would be order, and provised.

Fig. 8: Panes.

Mog 51 May 11.

Book and Job Printing.

The execute all kinds of \$6000 & JOB PRINCIPAL of the execute all kinds of \$6000 & JOB PRINCIPAL of the automates Principal College, No. 21 Company South the DEXIGN PRESENTATION SERVICES, As promet the transmitter on well or to temptry of appropriate or to bring the other Brits. Company to the Brits of the Brits Company to the Brits of the Brit Stadents & Contract Land proof with second Figure to the second section of the section of the second section of the se